P. OVIDII NASONIS

ARS AMATORIA

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

NONNVLLIS VERSIBVS DEMPTIS



DOMVS LATINA

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MMX

NOTAE

=	idem atque	*f*	fēminīnum
:	id est	*fut*	futūrum
↔	contrārium	*gen*	genetīvus
<	factum/ortum ex	*Gr*	Graecē
/	sīve	*ind*	indicātīvus
+	cum, atque, additur	*indēcl*	indēclīnābile
—	syllaba longa	*īnf*	īnfīnītīvus
◡	syllaba brevis	*m*	masculīnum
|	syllabae dīvidendae	*n*	neutrum
⁀	vōcālēs coniungendae	*nōm*	nōminātīvus
....	versūs dēmptī	*pāg.*	pāgina
1, 2, 3	persōna I, II, III	*part*	participium
a.C.	ante Chrīstum (nātum)	*pass*	passīvum
abl	ablātīvus	*perf*	perfectum
acc	accūsātīvus	*pl, plūr*	plūrālis
adi	adiectīvum	*praes*	praesēns
adv	adverbium	*prp*	praepositiō
cap.	capitulum	*sg, sing*	singulāris
comp	comparātīvus	*sup I/II*	supīnum I/II
coni	coniūnctīvus	*v.*	versus
dat	datīvus	*voc*	vocātīvus

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edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLVSTRATA
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL


Chaonia
Moesia
Tomi
Pontus Euxinus
Thracia
Odrysae
Macedonia
Samothraca
Hellespontus
Athos
Troia
Lemnos
Gargara
Phrygia
Thessalia
Pherae
Lesbos
Methymna
Mysia
Asia
Caicus
Lydia
Helicon
Boeotia
Ascra
Chios
Claros
Arcadia
Maenalus
Samos
Icaria
Peleponnesus
Sparta
Delos
Naxos
Paros
Calymne
Lebinthos
Coos
Astypalaea
Cythera
Rhodus
Cilicia
Cydnus
Syria
Creta
Cydonia
Cnosos
Ida
Cyprus
Paphos
Sidon
Tyros
Palaestina

DE OVIDIO POETA

P. Ovidius Nāsō nātus est Sulmōne in cīvitāte mediae Italiae annō XLIII ante Chrīstum nātum.

Postquam Rōmam migrāvit pater fīlium adulēscentem ad studium artis ōrātōriae hortābātur, quamvīs fīliō magis placēret ars poētica. Ipse haec refert dē studiō suō:

Saepe pater dīxit: "Studium quid inūtile temptās?
Maeonidēs nūllās ipse relīquit opēs!"
Mōtus eram dictīs, tōtōque Helicōne relictō
scrībere temptābam verba solūta modīs.
Sponte suā carmen numerōs veniēbat ad aptōs,
et quod temptābam dīcere versus erat!

Rōmae Ovidius, cum poētās cognōvisset Vergilium, Horātium, Tibullum, Propertium, ipse versūs elegōs scrībere coepit: *Amōrēs*, trēs librōs dē amōribus suīs cum puellā quam fictō nōmine 'Corinnam' vocat, et *Hērōidēs*, epistulās quās fēminās celebrēs, 'hērōidēs' quae vocantur, ad virōs et amātōrēs suōs scrīpsisse fingit, ut *Penelopē Ulixī, Dīdō Aenēae,*

Nāsō -ōnis *m*, cognōmen
Sulmō -ōnis *m*
cīvitās -ātis *f* (< cīvis) = oppidum
migrāre = in alium locum habitātum trānsīre
ōrātōrius -a -um < ōrātor
quam-vīs +*coni/ind* = quamquam +*ind*
re-ferre = memorāre, nārrāre
Trīstia IV.10.21–26
temptāre = cōnārī
Maeonidēs -is *m*, Homērus, poēta Graecus illūstrissimus (< Maeonia = Lȳdia, Homērī patria); nūllās opēs relīquit : pauper mortuus est
Helicōn -ōnis *m*, mōns Boeōtiae Mūsīs et Apollinī sacer : ars poētica
verba solūta modīs : ōrātiōnem solūtam (*ā* modīs : ā lēgibus versuum)
sponte suā = per sē (nūllō adiuvante)
aptus -a -um = idōneus, conveniēns
ad aptōs numerōs : ad aptās syllabās et pedēs (dactylōs et spondēōs)
Propertius -ī *m*, poēta Rōmānus (annō 60–19 a.C.); versūs *elegōs* scrīpsit
(versūs) elegī -ōrum *m pl:* hexametrī + pentametrī; hī versūs praecipuē sunt dē amōre
fingere fīnxisse fictum = arte efficere, falsum excōgitāre (fictus -a -um : falsus)
celeber -bris -e = nōbilis, illūstris
hērōs -ōis *m*, hērōis -idis *f* = homō ēgregius antīquae aetātis
amātor -ōris *m* = quī amat, amāns
Penelopē -ēs *f*, uxor Ulixis fīdissima; Ulixēs (-is *m*) post errōrēs X annōrum Trōiā rediit ad uxōrem suam

Iāsōn -onis *m*, dux *Argonautārum*, hērōum quī nāve (nōmine *Argō*) in *Colchidem* profectī sunt, ubi Iāsōn *Mēdēam* rēgis fīliam uxōrem dūxit, sed posteā dēseruit
Argonautae -ārum *m pl* | Argō -ūs *f*
Colchis -idis *f*, regiō Asiae longinqua
vulgus -ī *n* (*acc* -us, *dat/abl* -ō) = populus, cīvēs

(librum) ē-dere -didisse -ditum = vulgō legendum dare

perītus -a -um = expertus, doctus
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = dīcere quid agendum sit, docēre
nancīscī nactum = habēre incipere, invenīre

amātōrius -a -um < amātor; ars amātōria = ars amandī

remedium -ī *n* = rēs quā aegrī sānantur

medērī + *dat* = sānāre

Ariadna Thēseō, Mēdēa Iāsonī. Hī librī tam grātī vulgō fuērunt ut poēta novum carmen dē ‘arte amandī’ scrībere inciperet. Annō post Chrīstum nātum secundō ēdidit duōs librōs, quibus amātor perītus virīs praecipit quōmodo fēminās amandās nancīscantur, mox tertium librum addidit ad fēminās scrīptum. Huic operī titulus est *Ars amātōria.* Secūtus est liber quī īnscrībitur *Remedia amōris*, quō poēta ‘vulneribus amōris’ medērī cōnātur.

gravis -e : sērius

metamorphōsis -is *f*, *pl* -ēs -eōn (*Gr*) = *mūtātiō* -ōnis *f* < mūtāre

prīscus -a -um = antīquus

(diēs) fāstus/nefāstus: quō fās/nefās est negōtia agere (iūs dīcere)
‘fāstī’ (-ōrum *m pl*) dīcitur kalendārium diērum fāstōrum et fēstōrum

cōn-scrībere = scrībere

ē-dīcere = pūblicē imperāre
Tomī -ōrum *m*
Moesia -ae *f*, prōvincia Rōmāna inter Dāciam et Thrāciam
re-lēgāre = ex patriā exīre cōgere

Aetāte prōgressus Ovidius carmina amātōria relinquēns opera graviōra scribere cōnstituit. Prīmum ēdidit *Metamorphōsēs*, quīndecim librōs in quibus versibus hexametrīs prīscās fābulās nārrat dē mūtātiōnibus mīrābilibus hominum atque rērum, deinde *Fāstōs* scrībere coepit, id est kalendārium poēticum dē rēbus gestīs Rōmānōrum quae certīs annī diēbus ēvēnērunt. Poēta in animō habēbat tot librōs cōnscrībere quot mēnsēs sunt in annō, sed cum dīmidiam operis partem, sex librōs, cōnfēcisset, Caesar Augustus subitō ēdīxit ut P. Ovidius Nāsō Tomōs, in cīvitātem Moesiae maritimam, relēgārētur! Duo

crīmina in eum allāta sunt, quae ipse 'carmen' et 'errōrem' vocat. 'Carmen' est *Ars amātōria*, quā 'adulterium docēre' arguēbātur atque 'mātrōnās pudīcās corrumpere', sed quāle factum Ovidiī 'error' dīcātur, ignōrāmus, ipse enim dīcit 'factī culpam sibi silendam esse':

Perdiderint cum mē duo crīmina: carmen et error,
alterius factī culpa silenda mihī. ....
Altera pars superest, quā 'turpī carmine factus'
arguor 'obscēnī doctor adulteriī!'

Māximō cum dolōre poēta urbem dīlēctam atque amīcōs suōs Rōmānōs relīquit ut exul in terram sibi ignōtam proficīscerētur. Ex exiliō suō duo carmina Rōmam mīsit quae īnscrībuntur *Trīstia* et *Epistulae ex Pontō*. In illīs carminibus dē fortūnā suā adversā flēbiliter questus est.

Post exilium decem annōrum Ovidius Tomīs dē vītā dēcessit annō XVIII post Chrīstum nātum.

crīmen -inis *n* = quod accūsātur, maleficium accūsandum
error -ōris *m* : mendum, factum eius quī dē rēctīs mōribus aberrat
adulterium -ī *n* < *adulter* -erī *m* = vir quī aliēnam uxōrem amat
arguere -uisse -ūtum = accūsāre
pudīca -ae *adi f* = quae nūllum virum nisi marītum suum amat
cor-rumpere = prāvum facere
culpa -ae *f* = causa accūsandī
(rem) silēre/tacēre = nōn dīcere
Trīstia II.207-208, 211-212
cum duo crīmina mē perdiderint: ...
culpa alterīus factī mihi silenda *est*
super-esse = re-stāre
quā arguor 'turpī carmine doctor obscēnī adulteriī factus *esse*'
obscēnus -a -um = sordidus, turpis
doctor -ōris *m* = quī docet; adulteriī doctor factus esse : adulterium docuisse
dīligere -lēxisse -lēctum: dīlēctus -a -um = cārus
exul -is *adi* = extrā patriam vīvēns, profugus
exilium -ī *n* (< exul) = vīta extrā patriam
Pontus *Euxīnus* (-ī *m*), mare inter Eurōpam et Asiam; terrae quibus Pontus cingitur (ut Moesia)
flēbilis -e (< flēre) = trīstissimus
querī questum esse
dē vītā dē-cēdere : morī



Chīrōn centaurus Achillem puerum citharā docet

centaurus -ī *m*, mōnstrum cui pars corporis superior virī, īnferior equī erat

cithara -ae *f* = fidēs; citharā docēre = citharā/fidibus canere docēre

ARTIS AMATORIAE

LIBER PRIMVS

[*Poēta: artifex et praeceptor amōris*]

Sī quis in hōc artem populō nōn nōvit amandī
  hoc legat – et lēctō carmine doctus amet!
Arte citae vēlōque ratēs rēmōque moventur,
  arte levēs currūs: arte regendus amor.
Curribus Automedōn lentīsque erat aptus habēnīs,
  Tīphys et Haemoniā puppe magister erat:
mē Venus artificem tenerō praefēcit Amōrī;
  'Tīphys et Automedōn' dīcar 'Amōris' egō.
Ille quidem ferus est et quī mihi saepe repugnet,
  sed puer est, aetās mollis et apta regī.
Phillyridēs puerum citharā perfēcit Achillem,
  atque animōs placidā contudit arte ferōs.
Quī totiēns sociōs, totiēns exterruit hostēs,
  crēditur annōsum pertimuisse senem:
quās Hector sēnsūrus erat, poscente magistrō
  verberibus iussās praebuit ille manūs.
Aeacidae Chīrōn, ego sum praeceptor Amōris:

artifex -ficis *m* = quī artem scit
praeceptor -ōris *m* = quī praecipit, magister

sī quis in hōc populō (: populō Rōmānō) artem amandī nōn nōvit



citus -a -um = celer | ratis -is *f*: nāvis
arte vēlōque rēmōque citae ratēs moventur, arte *moventur* levēs currūs: arte regendus *est* amor
Automedōn -ontis *m*, auriga Achillis
lentus -a -um = mollis, quī flectitur
aptus habēnīs (*dat*) = aptus ad habēnās (: ad regendōs equōs)
Tīphys -yis *m*, gubernātor Argūs; et T. erat magister *in* puppī Haemoniā (: gubernātor nāvis Haemoniae)
Haemonius -a -um < *Haemoenia* -ae *f* = Thessalia, unde vēnit Argō
Venus mē artificem (: praeceptōrem) praefēcit tenerō (: puerō) Amōrī
Amor -ōris *m* = Cupīdō, deus amōris (puer arcū et face armātus) | eg*o*

et quī ... repugn*et*: et tam ferus ut ... repugnet

aetās *eī est* mollis et apta regī (: ad regendum)
Phillyridēs -ae *m*: *Chīrōn* -ōnis *m*, fīlius *Phillyrae* Nymphae, centaurus doctus quī Achillem puerum citharā (fidibus) perfēcit (: docuit)
con-tundere -tudisse -tūsum = frangere; placidā arte anim*um* fer*um* contudit (: pārentem fēcit)
is (: Achillēs) quī... | totiēns = totiēs *adv* -iēns = -iēs: tot*iēns*, quot*iēns*
annōsus -a -um = multōrum annōrum; annōsum senem : Chīrōnem
per-timēscere -muisse = timēre incipere
eās manūs quās Hector sēnsūrus erat ... ille iussās (: ut iussum erat) verberibus (: verberandās) praebuit
praebēre -uisse -itum = offerre, dare

Aeacidēs -ae *m*: Achillēs, *Aeacī* nepōs (Aeacus -ī *m*, Iovis fīlius, rēx); Aeacidae *praeceptor fuit* Chīrōn

uterque : et Achillēs et Amor
nātus deā : fīlius deae: Achillēs, fīlius *Thetidis*, deae maris (Thetis -idis *f*)

cervīx -īcis *f* = collī pars posterior
frēna -ōrum *n* = ferrum positum in ōre equī ad eum regendum
magn-animus -a -um = fortis
frēna teruntur dente equī magnanimī
terere = ūsū cōnsūmere/minuere

cēdere +*dat* (↔ repugnāre) : pārēre
quamvīs me*um* pect*us* vulneret arcū (: sagittā)
ex-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum (< ex + quatere) = quatere; iactāt*am* fac*em*

(sagittā) fīgere = percutere, laedere
violentus -a -um = vī ūtēns; *adv* violenter, *comp* violentius
quō ... hōc +*comp* = quantō ... tantō; quō violentius mē fīxit Amor ......, hōc melior factī vulneris ultor erō (: melius vulnus factum ulcīscar)
Phoebus -ī *m* = Apollō: deus vātum et poētārum | artēs mihi datās *esse*
nec *ego* mone*or* | āerius -a -um < āēr
cantū avium poētae monērī solent
Clīō -ūs *f*, Mūsa; Clīūs sorōrēs: cēterae Mūsae (Iovis fīliae)
mihi vīsae sunt = mihi appāruērunt
Hēsiodus poēta nārrat 'sibi Mūsās appāruisse, dum ovēs servāret (cūstōdīret) in valle ad Ascram oppidum'
in vall*e* tu*ā*, Ascra (sub Helicōne)
Ascra -ae *f*, in Boeōtiā, Hēsiodī patria
ūsus (: quod expertus sum) hoc opus movet | vātēs -is *m* : poēta

coepta -ōrum *n pl* = opus coeptum
māter Amōris: Venus

vitta -ae *f*, mātrōnae vēlum capitis
īnsigne -is *n* = quod rem significat; ī. pudōris : quod pudōrem significat
pudor : *pudīcitia* -ae *f* < pudīca
īnstita -ae *f*, mātrōnae vestis longa
*tū*que īnstita longa quae tegis...

ego... can*am* | venus -eris *f* = amor
con-cēdere = permittere (↔ vetāre)
fūrtum -ī *n* = quod clam fit
in meō carmine nūllum crīmen erit

saevus uterque puer, nātus uterque deā.
Sed tamen et taurī cervīx onerātur arātrō,
frēnaque magnanimī dente teruntur equī;
et mihi cēdet Amor, quamvīs mea vulneret arcū
pectora, iactātās excutiatque facēs.
Quō mē fīxit Amor, quō mē violentius ussit,
hōc melior factī vulneris ultor erō.
Nōn ego, Phoebe, 'datās ā tē mihi' mentiar 'artēs',
nec nōs āeriae vōce monēmur avis;
nec mihi sunt vīsae Clīō Clīūsque sorōrēs
servantī pecudēs vallibus, Ascra, tuīs.
Ūsus opus movet hoc: vātī pārēte perītō,
vēra canam – coeptīs, māter Amōris, ades!
Este procul, vittae tenuēs, īnsigne pudōris,
quaeque tegis mediōs īnstita longa pedēs!
Nōs venerem tūtam concessaque fūrta canēmus
inque meō nūllum carmine crīmen erit.

ex-ōrāre (+*acc*) = persuādēre (+*dat*)

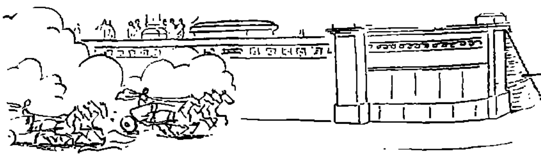
quod (: eam quam) amāre velis reperīre labōrā! = labōrā ut reperiās! [*labor prīmus*]

tū quī nunc prīmum venīs mīles in nova arma! (: amātor mīlitāns!)

[*Dē puellā reperiendā, exōrandā, tenendā*]

Prīncipiō, quod amāre velīs reperīre labōrā
quī nova nunc prīmum mīles in arma venīs!

Proximus huic labor est placitam exōrāre puellam;
tertius: ut longō tempore dūret amor.
Hic modus. Haec nostrō signābitur ārea currū;
haec erit admissā mēta premenda rotā.



mēta -ae *f*

[*Ubi puella quaerenda sit*]

Dum licet et lōrīs passim potes īre solūtīs
ēlige cui dīcās "tū mihi sōla placēs!"
Haec tibi nōn tenuēs veniet dēlāpsa per aurās:
quaerenda est oculīs apta puella tuīs.
Scit bene vēnātor, cervīs ubi rētia tendat,
scit bene, quā frendēns valle morētur aper;
aucupibus nōtī fruticēs; quī sustinet hāmōs
nōvit quae multō pisce natentur aquae.
Tū quoque, māteriam longō quī quaeris amōrī,
ante frequēns quō sit disce puella locō!
Nōn ego quaerentem ventō dare vēla iubēbō,
nec tibi ut inveniās longa terenda via est.
Andromedam Perseus nigrīs portārit ab Indīs,
raptaque sit Phrygiō Grāia puella virō –

proximus huic labor: *labor secundus*
placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus
[*labor prīmus:* I.41–262, *secundus:* I.263–770, *tertius:* II]
dūrāre = (diū) manēre

modus = fīnis statūtus; hic *est* modus
signāre = (signō) statuere; haec ārea nostrō (: meō) currū signābitur
ārea -ae *f* = locus apertus : circus
mēta -ae *f* = (in circō) lapis quō extrēmus cursus signātur; haec erit mēta admissā rotā premenda
admittere = currere sinere; admissus -a -um : celerrimus
poēta simulat sē aurīgam circēnsibus mētam premere (tangere) currū



rota -ae *f*

lōra -ōrum *n pl* = habēnae; lōrīs solūtīs : līberē (nōndum uxōre ductā!)
passim *adv* = longē lātēque, ubīque

ēlige *aliquam* cui dīcās (: tam pulchram ut eī dīcās): "..."

dē-lābī -lāpsum; per tenuēs aurās



hāmus -ī *m*

vēnātor -ōris *m* = quī vēnātur (rētia in silvā tendit ut bēstiās capiat)
in quā valle frendēns aper morētur
frendere = īrātus dentēs movēre/ostendere
auceps -cupis *m* = quī avēs capit
frutex -icis *m* = arbor humilis; fruticēs aucupibus nōtī *sunt*
quī sustinet hāmōs : piscātor
aquam natāre = in aquā natāre: quae aquae multīs piscibus natentur : in quibus aquīs multī piscēs natent
māteriam longō amōrī : fēminam diū amandam

ante *adv* = anteā, prius; disce quō locō frequēns sit puella (: frequentēs sint puellae)

tē quaerentem
ventō vēla dare : nāve proficīscī

viam terere = viā ūtī, viā īre
Andromeda -ae *f*, virgō quam amāvit *Perseus* (-ī *m*) et ab *Indīs* servāvit
Indī -ōrum *m pl* < *India* -ae *f* | nig|rīs
portāverit *coni perf*: portāvit quidem
Grāius -a -um = Graecus; Grāia puella (: *Helena*) *ā* virō Phrygiō (: *Paride*) rapta sit (: rapta quidem est)
Phrygius -a -um < *Phrygia* -ae *f*

(*at*) Rōma tibi dabit tot tamque fōrmōsās puellās ut dīcās: "..."
haec *urbs* (: Rōma)
quic-quid = qui*d*-quid (puellārum)
Gargara/Mēthymna -ae *f*, loca Phrygiae/Lesbī frūmentō/vīnō fertilissima | seges -etis *f* = ager frūmentī
racēmus -ī *m* = ūva
quot ......, tot: quot segetēs G. *habet*, quot racēmōs habet M., quot piscēs *in* aequore *sunt, quot* avēs fronde teguntur, quot caelum stēllās *habet*, tot puellās habet tua Rōma

tot tibi tamque dabit fōrmōsās Rōma puellās
"haec habet" ut dīcās "quicquid in orbe fuit!"
Gargara quot segetēs, quot habet Mēthymna racēmōs,
aequore quot piscēs, fronde teguntur avēs,
quot caelum stēllās, tot habet tua Rōma puellās:

māter Aenēae (: Venus) in urbe suī *fīliī* cōnstitit | cōnsistere -stitisse

māter in Aenēae cōnstitit urbe suī.

(*amōre*) capī : incendī
prīmīs ... annīs : prīmā aetāte (puellae)
iuvenis -is *f* = fēmina iuvenis
vōtum -ī *n* = quod optātur, voluntās
ne-scius -a -um +*gen* = ne-sciēns; tuī vōtī nescius esse : nescīre quid tibi optandum sit

Seu caperis prīmīs et adhūc crēscentibus annīs,
ante oculōs veniet vēra puella tuōs;
sīve cupis iuvenem, iuvenēs tibi mīlle placēbunt:
cōgēris vōtī nescius esse tuī.

sērus -a -um = posterior (tempore); *adv* sērō, *comp* sērius
hoc agmen (: haec multitūdō *féminārum aetātis sapientiōris*)
plēnius *comp* = satis plēnum

Seu tē forte iuvat sēra et sapientior aetās,
hoc quoque – crēde mihī! – plēnius agmen erit.

Octāvia, Augustī soror, porticum dēdicāvit fīliō *Mārcellō*, cui iam alia mūnera (ut theātrum) dēdicāta erant
porticūs: *Pompēiī, Octāviae* (in campō Mārtiō), *Līviae* (in Ēsquiliīs)

[*Porticūs*]

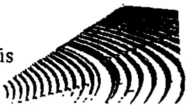
sub umbrā Pompēiā : in porticū Pompēiī | lentus ↔ celer
spatiārī = ambulāre
Leō: sīdus; cum sōl terg*um* Leōnis adit : mēnse Iūliō/Augustō
Herculeus -a -um < Herculēs; Leō Herculeus: ab Hercule necātus
māter (Octāvia) mūneribus nātī (Mārcellī) su*um* mūn*us* (: porticum) addidit, opus externō marmore dīves
externus -a -um (↔ internus) : extrā Italiam repertus
nec tibi vītētur (: vītanda est) porticus quae nōmen auctōris habet: '*Līvia*'
prīscīs sparsa tabellīs : ōrnāta multīs prīscīs tabellīs *pictīs* (: imāginibus)
auctor -ōris *m/f* = quī/quae prīmum rem cōnstituit; *Līvia*, uxor Augustī, porticum cōnstituit in Ēsquiliīs

Tū modo Pompēiā lentus spatiāre sub umbrā,
cum sōl Herculeī terga Leōnis adit,
aut ubi mūneribus nātī sua mūnera māter
addidit, externō marmore dīves opus;
nec tibi vītētur quae – prīscīs sparsa tabellīs –
porticus auctōris 'Līvia' nōmen habet.

.... [*Templa, Forum*]

[*Theātrum*]

Sed tū praecipuē curvīs vēnāre theātrīs,
  haec loca sunt vōtō fertiliōra tuō.
Illīc inveniēs quod amēs, quod lūdere possīs,
  quodque semel tangās, quodque tenēre velīs.
Ut redit itque frequēns longum formīca per agmen,
  grāniferō solitum cum vehit ōre cibum,
aut ut apēs saltūsque suōs et olentia nactae
  pāscua per flōrēs et thyma summa volant,
sīc ruit ad celebrēs cultissima fēmina lūdōs;
  cōpia iūdicium saepe morāta meum est.
Spectātum veniunt – veniunt spectentur ut ipsae!
  Ille locus castī damna pudōris habet.



in curvīs theātrīs (: quibus curvī sunt gradūs spectātōrum)

vōtō tuō fertiliora = fertiliōra quam vōtum tuum (: quam optās)

inveniēs *aliquod* quod amēs, quod... : *aliquam quam* amēs, *quam*...
lūdere +*acc* = ē-lūdere



ut formīca frequēns per longum agmen redit it-que (: it redit-que)
grānum -ī *n* = sēmen frūmentī
grāni-fer -a -um = grānum ferēns
cum solitum cibum vehit ōre grāniferō
cibus *solitus* : cibus quem ēsse solet
saltus -ūs *m* = silva in montibus
olēre = (bonum) odōrem ēmittere
saltūsque ... nactae : cum saltūs suōs et olentia pāscua nactae sunt
pāscua -ōrum *n pl* = loca ubi pecus pāscitur



cultus -a -um = mundus, ōrnātus

cōpia -ae *f* = multitūdō
morārī +*acc* = morantem facere

castus -a -um = probus, pūrus
damnum -ī *n* = iactūra (↔ lucrum)
: illō locō casta pudīcitia perit

[*Rapīna Sabīnārum*]

Prīmus sollicitōs fēcistī, Rōmule, lūdōs,
  cum iūvit viduōs rapta Sabīna virōs.
Tunc neque marmoreō pendēbant vēla theātrō,
  nec fuerant liquidō pulpita rubra crocō;
illīc quās tulerant nemorōsa Palātia frondēs
  simpliciter positae, scaena sine arte fuit;

Sabīnī -ōrum *m pl* = gēns Italiae; *adi* Sabīnus -a -um, *f* fēmina Sabīna
Rōmulus, cum Romam condidisset, Sabīnōs in novam urbem vocāvit et lūdīs virginēs Sabīnās rapī iussit!
rapīna -ae *f* < rapere

sollicitus -a -um (↔ tūtus) = cūrā affectus
iuvāre iūvisse = dēlectāre; cum raptae Sabīnae virōs viduōs iūvērunt
viduus -a -um = sine coniuge
in marmoreō theātrō; vēla: quae spectātōribus umbram dant
pulpita -ōrum *n pl* = scaena | fuērunt
liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua, lac, vīnum), *n* māteria liquida | rub-ra
crocum -ī *n* = fluidum rubrum et olēns quō perfunduntur pulpita
nemorōsus -a um < *nemus* -oris *n* = silva; nemorōs*um* Palāti*um* tuler*at*
sim-plex -icis *adi* = ē singulīs cōnstāns, nōn ōrnātus; *adv* simpliciter = sine arte | positae *erant*

caespes -itis *m* = herba cum terrā secta

quī- quae- quod-libet = quīcumque (libet); quā-libet fronde tegente...
hirsūtus -a -um = horrēns

in gradibus sēdit populus dē caespite factīs,
quālibet hirsūtās fronde tegente comās.

notāre = animadvertere, quaerēns spectāre
(pectore) movent = cōgitant

Respiciunt oculīsque notant sibi quisque puellam
quam velit, et tacitō pectore multa movent.

lūdīs scaenicīs *tībīcen* canit et *lūdius* ad cantum *saltat;* saltāre = arte salīre et membra movēre
modus -ī *m* = cantus; rudem modum praebēre = rudī modō canere
Tūscus -a -um, ex Etrūriā
lūdius -ī *m* = quī saltat in theātrō
aequāre = aequum facere; aequātus ↔ curvus (aequātam humum : solum scaenae, pulpita)
plausus -ūs *m* < plaudere

Dumque – rudem praebente modum tībīcine Tūscō –
lūdius aequātam ter pede pulsat humum,
in mediō plausū – plausūs tunc arte carēbant –
rēx populō praedae signa ⏑ — ⏑ dedit.


tībīcen et lūdius

sign*a* : sign*um*
⏑ — ⏑ : dēsunt 3 syllabae [pe|tī-ta?]
ex-silīre -uisse < ex + salīre
virginibus-que in-iciunt...
in-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum (+*dat*) < in + iacere
ut columbae, timidissima turba, aquilās fugiunt
agnus -ī *m*; agna -ae *f*
novellus -a -um = parvulus
<ins>~ēre = ~ērunt</ins>: timu*ēre* = timu*ērunt*


columba -ae *f*

Prōtinus exsiliunt animum clāmōre fatentēs,
virginibus cupidās iniciuntque manūs!
Ut fugiunt aquilās – timidissima turba – columbae
utque fugit vīsōs agna novella lupōs,
sīc illae timuēre virōs sine lēge ruentēs
– cōnstitit in nūllā quī fuit ante color!

cōn-stāre -stitisse = cōnstāns manēre
color quī ante (: anteā) fuit
faciēs -ēī *f* = fōrma
laniāre = scindere

Nam timor ūnus erat, faciēs nōn ūna timōris:
pars laniat crīnēs, pars sine mente sedet;
altera maesta silet, frūstrā vocat altera 'mātrem!'
haec queritur, stupet haec, haec manet, illa fugit.

geniālis -e = iugālis (lectus geniālis = lectus coniugum)
decēre : pulchriōrēs facere

Dūcuntur raptae – geniālis praeda – puellae,
et potuit multās ipse decēre timor!

Sī qua repugnārat nimium comitemque negārat,
sublātam cupidō vir tulit ipse sinū
atque ita “Quid tenerōs lacrimīs corrumpis ocellōs?
Quod mātrī pater est hoc tibi” dīxit “erō.”
Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare commoda sōlus
– haec mihi sī dederis commoda, mīles erō!
Scīlicet ex illō sollemnia mōre theātra
nunc quoque fōrmōsīs īnsidiōsa manent.

[*Circus et Amphitheātrum (Forum)*]

Nec tē nōbilium fugiat certāmen equōrum,
multa capāx populī commoda Circus habet.
Nīl opus est digitīs per quōs arcāna loquāris,
nec tibi per nūtūs accipienda nota est.
Proximus ā dominā nūllō prohibente sedētō;
iunge tuum laterī quā potes ūsque latus!
Et bene, quod cōgit – sī nōlīs – līnea iungī,
quod tibi tangenda est lēge puella locī.
Hīc tibi quaerātur sociī sermōnis orīgō,
et moveant prīmōs pūblica verba sonōs:
‘Cuius equī veniant?’· facitō – studiōse! – requīrās

sī qua = sī aliqua (puella)
-ārat = -āverat (*plūsquamperf*)

sinus -ūs *m* = pectus
vir *eam* sublātam ipse tulit *in* cupidō sinū (pectore)

cor-rumpere = prāvum facere, foedum facere

scīstī = scīvistī
commodus -a -um = aptus, grātus; *n* = bonum, rēs grāta, beneficium

mōs mōris *m* : factum imitandum
sollemnis -e = quī fēstīs diēbus fierī solet, diīs dignus

īnsidiōsus -a -um (< īnsidiae) = perīculōsus

lūdī gladiātōriī nōn modo in *Amphitheātrō* sed etiam in *Forō* dabantur

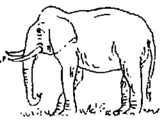
nec tē fugiat : nec tibi vītanda est
certāmen equōrum : lūdī circēnsēs

capāx -ācis *adi* = quī multōs capit; +*gen:* (Circus) capāx populī = quī populum (cīvēs multōs) capit
nīl = *nihil*, *adv* = nūllō modō, nōn
digitīs : signīs digitīs factīs
arcānus -a -um = clam factus, cēlandus; *n* = rēs cēlanda/tacenda
nūtus -ūs *m* = signum caput movendī
nota -ae *f* = nūntius signō datus

proximus ā +*abl* = proximus +*dat*
domina : amīca (quae dominātur!)

iunge tuum latus laterī ūsque (: ūsque ad latus *puellae*) quā potes (: tantum quantum potes)
et bene *est* quod līnea *vōs* iungī cōgit *sīve velīs* sīve nōlīs; līnea: quā locus singulōrum spectātōrum signātur
quod puella tibi tangenda est lēge locī (: ut lēge dē locō statūtum est)
tibi (: ā tē) quaerātur orīgō sermōnis : tū initium faciās sermōnis
socius -a -um = commūnis; sermō socius = sermō inter sociōs
pūblica verba prīmōs sonōs moveant (: prīmum dīcantur)
fac + *coni:* fac/facitō (*ut*) requīrās! = requīre! (fac*itō imp fut*)
studiōse! *voc* (: quasi studiōsus sīs!)

– nec mora, quisquis erit
cui favet illa, favē!



elephantus -ī *m*

At cum pompa frequēns caelestibus ībit eburnīs,
tū Venerī dominae plaude favente manū!
Utque fit, in gremium pulvis sī forte puellae
dēciderit, digitīs excutiendus erit;
etsī nūllus erit pulvis, tamen excute nūllum!
Quaelibet officiō causa sit apta tuō:
Pallia sī terrā nimium dēmissa iacēbunt,
collige et immundā sēdulus effer humō!
Prōtinus – officiī pretium – patiente puellā
contingent oculīs crūra videnda tuīs.
Respice praetereā, post vōs quīcumque sedēbit,
nē premat oppositō mollia terga genū!
Parva levēs capiunt animōs: fuit ūtile multīs
pulvīnum facilī composuisse manū;



pulvīnus -ī *m*

prōfuit et tenuī ventōs mōvisse tabellā
et cava sub tenerum scamna dedisse pedem.
Hōs aditūs Circusque novō praebēbit amōrī
sparsaque sollicitō trīstis harēna Forō.
Illā saepe puer Veneris pugnāvit harēnā

nec mora (*adv*) = ac prōtinus
quisquis *aurīga* erit cui favet illa, *eī* favē!

pompa -ae *f* = agmen sollemne cīvium; p. frequēns : multōrum cīvium
caelestēs -ium *m pl* = diī; *cum* caelestibus (: signīs deōrum) eburnīs
eburnus -a -um = ex ebore factus; *ebur* -oris *n*, māteria candida et pretiōsa: dēns *elephantī*

pulvis -eris *m* = sordēs sicca sparsa
sī forte in gremium puellae pulvis dē-ciderit, ut fit (: ut fierī solet)
dē-cidere -disse < dē + cadere
ex-cutere < ex + quatere = tollere (dētergēre) quatiendō
excute nūllum *pulverem!* : simulā tē pulverem excutere!

quae-libet causa sit apta officiō tuō : ad officium tuum praestandum

sī pallium nimium dēmissum (: pendēns) *in* terrā iacēbit
im-mundus -a -um (in-) = sordidus
sēdulus -a -um = dīligēns
ef-fer *ex* immundā humō!

pretium : praemium
patiente puellā : dum puella patitur (: permittit)
crūra (*puellae*) oculīs tuīs videnda contingent (: ēveniet ut videantur)

respice, nē genū oppositō mollia terga premat *is*, quīcumque *est*, *quī* post vōs sedēbit!
op-pōnere (< ob-) = contrā pōnere

parva *n pl* = parvae rēs (: officia)
(animus) levis ↔ sērius
ūtilis -e = quī prōdest; fuit ūtile multīs = multīs *virīs* prōfuit
com-pōnere = rēctē pōnere
~isse *īnf perf* : ~re *īnf praes*: compōn*ere*, mov*ēre*, d*are*



scamnum -ī *n* = sella humilis (quā pēs sustinētur); cav*um* (: leve) scamn*um* d*are* sub tenerum pedem
aditus -ūs *m* < ad-īre : causa puellam adeundī | -que ... -que = et ... et
harēna -ae *f* = terra alba et sicca quae spargitur in amphitheātrō; scaena ('trīstis' quia cruōre miscētur)
in sollicitō Forō (amphitheātrō): 'sollicitō' quia certāmen spectātur
in illā harēnā | puer Veneris : Amor

et, quī spectāvit vulnera, vulnus habet!
Dum loquitur tangitque manum poscitque libellum
et quaerit, positō pignore, 'vincat uter?'
saucius ingemuit tēlumque volātile sēnsit
et pars spectātī mūneris ipse fuit.

ipse vulnus habet (*amōris*)
libellum : in quō leguntur nōmina gladiātōrum certantium
pignus -oris *n* = pecūnia solvenda sī victus erit gladiātor cui favēs
in-gemēscere -muisse = gemere
volātilis -e = volāns, vēlōx; tēlum volātile : sagitta (*Amōris*)
mūnus -eris *n* : lūdī gladiātōriī (quī populō dantur); ipse pars mūneris spectātī fuit (quia vulnerātus erat!)

[*Spectāculum Augustī: proelium nāvāle*]

Quid? modo cum bellī nāvālis imāgine Caesar
Persidas indūxit Cecropiāsque ratēs?
Nempe ab utrōque marī iuvenēs, ab utrōque puellae
vēnēre, atque ingēns orbis in Urbe fuit!
Quis nōn invēnit turbā, quod amāret, in illā?
Ēheu, quam multōs advena torsit amor!
.... [*Triumphus*]

Caesar Augustus *spectāculum* magnificum populō dedit: proelium nāvāle in lacū arte factō trāns Tiberim
spectāculum -ī *n* = quod spectātur
nāvālis -e < nāvis
quid *ais?* | modo: annō 2 a.C.
imāgine : spectāculō
Persis -idis *adi* (*acc pl Gr -as*) = Persicus -a -um < Persia, regiō Asiae
Cecropius -a -um (< Cecrops -pis, rēx quī Athēnās condidit) = Athēniēnsis
Cec-ro-pi|ās-que | ratēs : nāvēs
nempe *adv* = scīlicet, certē
ab utrōque marī : ab ōrīs orientis et occidentis
vēnē*runt*
orbis *terrārum* : cīvēs omnium terrārum
quis nōn invēnit quod amāret (: *fēminam* quam amāret) in illā turbā?
ēheu! = heu! | advena -ae *adi* = ex aliō locō adveniēns; (amor) advena : fēminae advenae
torquēre torsisse tortum = cruciāre

[*Convīvia*]

229 Dant etiam positīs aditum convīvia mēnsīs:
est aliquid praeter vīna quod inde petās!
....
237 Vīna parant animōs faciuntque calōribus aptōs;
cūra fugit multō dīluiturque merō.

etiam convīvia aditum (novō amōrī) dant, mēnsīs positīs
calor -ōris *m* : ārdēns amor
dī-luere -uisse -ūtum = mergere

cornua sūmit : fortis et audāx fit
rūga -ae *f*

aevum -ī *n* = aetās
tunc simplicitās – aevō nostrō rārissima – mentēs aperit, deō (Bacchō) artēs excutiente
simplicitās -ātis *f* (↔ artēs) < simplex
rapuērunt

Tunc veniunt rīsūs, tum pauper cornua sūmit,
tum dolor et cūrae rūgaque frontis abit.
Tunc aperit mentēs aevō rārissima nostrō
simplicitās, artēs excutiente deō.
Illīc saepe animōs iuvenum rapuēre puellae,
et Venus in vīnīs ignis in igne fuit.

nē crēde (= nōlī crēdere) fallācī lucernae!
fōrma (corporis) = pulchritūdō
-que ... -que = et ... et
lūce = diē, interdiū (lūcente sōle)
deās: Venerem, Iūnōnem, Minervam
"*fōrmā* vincis utramque (: Iūnōnem et Minervam), Venus!": iūdicium Paridis
menda -ae *f* = mendum (corporis)
vitium -ī *n* = rēs prāva, mendum
quī- quae- quod-libet = quī-cumque (libet); illa hōra (noctis) quam-libet *fēminam* fōrmōsam facit
cōnsulere -uisse -ultum = cōnsilium rogāre, interrogāre (quālis sit)
cōnsule diem (: lūcem) dē gemmīs...!
tingere tīnxisse tīnctum = colōre afficere | mūrex -icis *m* = purpura

Hīc tū fallācī nimium nē crēde lucernae,
iūdiciō fōrmae noxque merumque nocent.
Lūce deās caelōque Paris spectāvit apertō,
cum dīxit Venerī: "Vincis utramque, Venus!"
Nocte latent mendae vitiōque ignōscitur omnī,
hōraque fōrmōsam quamlibet illa facit.
Cōnsule dē gemmīs, dē tīnctā mūrice lānā,
cōnsule dē faciē corporibusque diem!

Bāiae -ārum *f pl*, oppidum Campāniae cum aquīs calidīs

.... [*Bāiae, locus celeberrimus*]

blandus -a -um = dulcis, grātus, laudāns

[*Dē puellā blandīs verbīs capiendā*]

hāc-tenus *adv* = adhūc
legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere
imparibus rotīs (: versibus) : elegīs
Thalēa -ae *f*, Mūsa cōmoediae et elegōrum
nunc 'per quās artēs capienda sit *ea* quae tibi placuit' dīcere mōlior: opus praecipuae artis
mōlīrī (+*īnf*) = labōrāre (ut...)
praecipuus -a -um = ēgregius

Hāctenus, unde legās quod amēs, ubi rētia pōnās,
praecipit imparibus vecta Thalēa rotīs.
Nunc tibi quae placuit, quās sit capienda per artēs
dīcere praecipuae mōlior artis opus.

Quisquis ubīque, virī, docilēs advertite mentēs,
pollicitīsque favēns, vulgus, adeste meīs!
Prīma tuae mentī veniat fīdūcia cūnctās
posse capī: capiēs, tū modo tende plagās!
Vēre prius volucrēs taceant, aestāte cicādae,
Maenalius leporī det sua terga canis,


lepus -oris *m*

fēmina quam iuvenī blandē temptāta repugnet:
haec quoque, quam poteris crēdere nōlle, volet!
Utque virō fūrtīva venus, sīc grāta puellae;
vir male dissimulat, tēctius illa cupit.
Conveniat maribus nē quam nōs ante rogēmus,
fēmina iam partēs victa rogantis aget.
Mollibus in prātīs admūgit fēmina taurō,
fēmina cornipedī semper adhinnit equō.
Parcior in nōbīs nec tam furiōsa libīdō est:
lēgitimum fīnem flamma virīlis habet.
Byblida quid referam, vetitō quae frātris amōre
ārsit et est laqueō fortiter ulta nefās?


laqueus -ī *m*

Myrrha patrem, sed nōn quā fīlia dēbet, amāvit,
et nunc obductō cortice pressa latet;
illīus lacrimīs, quās arbore fundit odōrā,


myrrha

quisquis ubīque *estis*
docilis -e = quī docērī vult, studiōsus
pollicitum -ī *n* = prōmissum; pollicitīs meīs (: ad pollicita mea) adeste, vulgus (*voc*)!
favēns -entis *adi* = silēns, intentus

fīdūcia -ae *f* = fidēs; prīma fīdūcia tuae mentī (: tibi) veniat : prīmum tū cōnfīdās ...
plaga -ae *f* = rēte vēnātōris


cicāda -ae *f*

prius ... quam (*v.* 273)
cicādae aestāte canentēs audiuntur
canis Maenalius (: celerrimus) < Maenalus, mōns Arcadiae
alicui tergum dare = ab aliquō fugere
prius...., quam fēmina blandē temptāta iuvenī repugnet (repugnābit)
blandē *adv* = blandīs verbīs
poteris crēdere : crēdās
volet *fut* < velle

fūrtīvus -a -um (< fūrtum) = occultus
ut venus fūrtīva virō *grāta est*, sīc grāta *est* puellae : venus fūrtīva tam grāta est puellae quam virō
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulāns)
tēctē (*adv part* < tegere) ↔ apertē
mās maris *adi* = masculīnus, *m* vir
convenit (+*dat*) = statūtum est (ut conveniēns); *sī* conveniat maribus (: inter marēs) nē quam *fēminam* nōs ante rogēmus, fēmina iam victa partēs *virī* rogantis aget
partēs alicuius agere = agere ut aliquis
prātum -ī *n* = campus herbā opertus
ad-mūgīre +*dat* = *mūgīre* ('mū') ad
bōs fēmina (*adi* ↔ mās) = *vacca* -ae *f*
equus fēmina = *equa* -ae *f*
ad-hinnīre +*dat* = *hinnīre* ('hi-hī') ad
cornipēs -pedis *adi* < cornū + pēs
parcus -a -um ↔ largus | nōbīs : virīs
furiōsus -a -um = āmēns, ferōx
libīdō -inis *f* = cupīdō amātōria
lēgitimus -a -um = lēge statūtus
flamma : amor ārdēns | virīlis -e < vir

Byblis -idis *f* (*acc Gr* -a), virgō quae frātrem amāvit (amor vetitus, nefās) et dēspērāns laqueō sē necāvit : nefās ulta est (: pūnīvit) | Byb-li-da
ārdēre ārsisse

Myrrha -ae *f*: fīlia ob vetitum amōrem patris in *myrrham* mūtāta
nōn quā : nōn eō modō quō
cortex -icis *m*: arbor *cortice obdūcitur*
ob-dūcere = operīre | pressa : inclūsa
myrrha -ae *f* = arbor et liquidum ex eā effūsa: 'Myrrhae lacrimae', quās *illa ex* arbore odōrā *ef*fundit
odōrus -a -um = bene olēns

unguere ūnxisse ūnctum = perfundere
gutta (: liquidum) nōm*en* dominae tenet: 'myrrha'
gutta -ae *f*



unguimur, et dominae nōmina gutta tenet.

Pāsiphaē -ēs *f*, fīlia Sōlis, rēgīna, Mīnōis coniūnx
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = fallere
umbrōsus -a -um < umbra
Īda -ae *f*, mōns Crētae
armentum -ī *n* = grex boum (bōs bovis *m/f*, *pl* bovēs boum)
signāre = signō nōtum facere
nigrum -ī *n* = nota nigra | nig-rō
lābēs -is *f* = menda; *ea* ūna lābēs fuit
lactis : candida ut lac
Cnōsias -adis *adi*, Cydōnēus -a -um < Cnōsos, Cydōnia, urbēs Crētae
iuvenca -ae *f* = vacca iuvenis
optāvērunt tergō suō sustin*ēre*

[*Pāsiphaē et taurus dēceptus*]

Forte sub umbrōsīs nemorōsae vallibus Īdae
candidus – armentī glōria – taurus erat
signātus tenuī media inter cornua nigrō,
ūna fuit lābēs, cētera lactis erant.
Illum Cnōsiadēsque Cydōnēaeque iuvencae
optārunt tergō sustinuisse suō.

adultera -ae *f* = mātrōna quae marītum aliēnum amat | fierī : fore
invidus -a -um = quī invidet
bōs bovis *f* = vacca, iuvenca
nōta *n pl* : rēs nōtās, fābulam nōtam
Crēta, quae centum urbēs sustinet (: habet), hoc negāre nōn potest
mendāx -ācis *adi* = quī mentītur; Crētēnsēs mendācēs esse dīcuntur
prāta : herbās
fertur = dīcitur, nārrātur
in-adsuētus -a -um (↔ solitus) = quī nōn solet (ita facere)
sub-secāre = secāre, falce carpere
nec cūra (: amor) coniugis *eam* itūram morātur (: retinet)

Pāsiphaē fierī gaudēbat adultera taurī;
invida fōrmōsās ōderat illa bovēs.
Nōta canō; nōn hoc, centum quae sustinet urbēs,
quamvīs sit mendāx, Crēta negāre potest.
Ipsa novās frondēs et prāta tenerrima taurō
fertur inadsuētā subsecuisse manū;
it comes armentīs, nec itūram cūra morātur
coniugis, et Mīnōs ā bove victus erat!

quō tibi ...? : quid tibi prōdest ...?
adulter -erī *m* = vir quī aliēnam uxōrem amat; ille tuus adulter (: taurus) nūllās opēs (: dīvitiās) sentit
montānus -a -um < mōns
fingere = novā fōrmā ōrnāre
(comās) pōnere ↔ turbāre
in-eptus -a -um = stultus

Quō tibi, Pāsiphaē, pretiōsās sūmere vestēs?
Ille tuus nūllās sentit adulter opēs.
Quid tibi cum speculō, montāna armenta petentī?
quid totiēns positās fingis, inepta, comās?

Crēde tamen speculō, quod tē negat esse iuvencam:
quam cuperēs frontī cornua nāta tuae!
Sīve placet Mīnōs, nūllus quaerātur adulter;
sīve virum māvīs fallere, falle virō!
In nemus et saltūs thalamō rēgīna relictō
fertur, ut Āoniō concita Baccha deō.
Ā, quotiēns vaccam vultū spectāvit inīquō
et dīxit: "Dominō cūr placet ista meō?
Aspice ut ante ipsum tenerīs exsultet in herbīs
– nec dubitō quīn sē, stulta, decēre putet!"
Dīxit, et ingentī iam dūdum dē grege dūcī
iussit et immeritam sub iuga curva trahī,
aut cadere ante ārās commentaque sacra coēgit.
et tenuit laetā paelicis exta manū.
Paelicibus quotiēns plācāvit nūmina caesīs
atque ait exta tenēns: "Īte, placēte meō!"
et modo sē Eurōpam fierī, modo postulat Īōn:
altera quod bōs est, altera vecta bove!
Hanc tamen implēvit vaccā dēceptus acernā
dux gregis! – et partū prōditus auctor erat.


acer -eris *n*

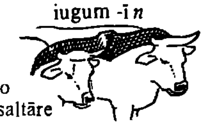
: quod mōnstrat tē iuvencam nōn esse

quam cuperēs frontī tuae (: in fronte tuā) cornua nāta (: orta) esse!

sīve *tibi* placet Mīnōs, nūllus adulter *ā tē* quaerātur; sīve virum (: marītum) māvīs fallere, falle *eum cum* virō (nōn taurō!)

nemus -oris *n* = silva
thalamō relictō, rēgīna in nemus et saltūs fertur (= sē fert, it), ut Baccha *ā* deō Āoniō (: Bacchō) concita
con-ciēre -cīvisse -citum = incitāre
Āonius -a -um < Āonia = Boeōtia, patria Bacchī | Baccha -ae *f*, fēmina furiōsa quae Bacchum saltāns adōrat
in-īquus (< in- + aequus) = inimīcus, invidus
dominō meō : taurō

iugum -ī *n*



ut = quōmodo
ex-sultāre = saltāre

nec dubitō quīn *id* sē decēre putet! = et crēdō eam putāre id sē decēre!

iam dūdum = iam prīdem, prōtinus *vaccam* dē grege ingentī dūcī iussit

im-meritus -a -um (in-) = quī nōn ita meruit | sub iug*um* curv*um*

aut *eam* ante ārās commentaque sacra (: sacrificia) cadere coēgit | sac-ra
commentus -a -um = simulātus, fictus
paelex -icis *f* = adultera (: vacca quae eundem taurum amat ac Pāsiphaē!)
exta -ōrum *n pl* = viscera (cor...)
quotiēns paelicibus (: vaccīs!) caesīs nūmina (: deōs) plācāvit!
plācāre = faventem facere

"placēte meō *dominō* (taurō)!"
Eurōpa -ae *f*, fēmina quam Iuppiter *in taurum mūtātus* abdūxit
Īō -ōnis (*acc Gr* Īōn) *f*, paelex Iovis, quae *in vaccam mutāta* est
postulāre *+acc+īnf*: postulat sē Eurōpam/Īōn*em* fierī : ut Eurōpa/Īō fīat
hanc dux gregis implēvit (: gravidam fēcit): ita *Mīnōtaurum* genuit
acernus -a -um = ē lignō *aceris* factus; vaccā acernā dēceptus: Pāsiphaē taurum dēcēpit cum in *vaccā ligneā* (ā Daedalō factā) latēret!
partus -ūs *m* < parere; partū (*Mīnōtaurī*) auctor (: pater) prōditus *est*
prō-dere -didisse -ditum = patefacere
auctor -ōris *m* = is ā quō rēs orta est

[*Dē libīdine fēminārum*]

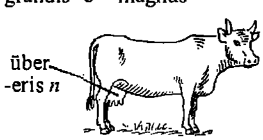
………… [*Scelera fēminārum libīdine furentium*]

furere = furiōsus esse
fēmineus -a -um < fēmina
omnia ista *scelera* libīdine fēmineā (: fēminārum) mōta sunt
libīdō fēminārum ācrior est nostrā (: quam virōrum)
furor -ōris *m* < furere
nē dubitā = nē dubitāveris
dubitāre + *īnf* = cūnctārī, cessāre
vix erit ūna ē multīs quae tib*i* neget

Omnia fēmineā sunt ista libīdine mōta:
ācrior est nostrā plūsque furōris habet.
Ergō age, nē dubitā cūnctās spērāre puellās!
vix erit ē multīs quae neget ūna tibī.

quae dant quaeque negant : sīve dant sīve negant
gaudent esse rogātae : gaudent sē rogātās esse
ut iam fallāris : etiam sī fallāris
repulsa -ae *f* < re-pellere reppulisse re-pulsum
voluptās -ātis *f* = gaudium, quod dēlectat; cum nova voluptās grāta sit et aliēna animōs capiant plūs suīs (: quam sua) : et cum rēs aliēnae (fēminīs) placeant plūs quam suae
sem|pe-r i|n ag-rīs
vīcīnus -a -um = quī prope habitat, prope fīnēs locātus
grandis -e = magnus

Quae dant quaeque negant, gaudent tamen esse rogātae!
Ut iam fallāris, tūta repulsa tua est.
Sed cūr fallāris, cum sit nova grāta voluptās
et capiant animōs plūs aliēna suīs?
Fertilior seges est aliēnīs semper in agrīs
vīcīnumque pecus grandius ūber habet!



[*Ancilla dominae nōscenda*]

captāre = capere cōnārī
cūra sit ancillam nōv*i*sse = cūrandum est ut ancillam nōveris
accessus -ūs *m* (< ac-cēdere) = aditus
mollīre : faciliōrem facere
vidētō (: cūrātō) ut illa proxima cōnsiliīs dominae sit nēve parum fīda (= ac satis fīda), cōnscia tacitīs iocīs (: cum tacitōs iocōs *dominae* sciat)
cōn-scius -a -um + *gen/abl* = sciēns
iocus -ī *m* = rēs iocōsa, lūdus, rīsus
aliquem cor-rumpere = mercēde alicui persuādēre ut male faciat
ex facilī = facile *adv*

Sed prius ancillam captandae nōsse puellae
cūra sit: accessūs molliet illa tuōs.
Proxima cōnsiliīs dominae sit ut illa, vidētō,
nēve parum tacitīs cōnscia fīda iocīs.
Hanc tū pollicitīs, hanc tū corrumpe rogandō:
quod petis ex facilī, sī volet illa, ferēs.

Illa leget tempus (medicī quoque tempora servant)
quō facilis dominae mēns sit et apta capī.
Mēns erit apta capī tum cum laetissima rērum,
ut seges in pinguī luxuriābit humō.
Pectora, dum gaudent nec sunt adstricta dolōre,
ipsa patent; blandā tum subit arte Venus.
Tum cum trīstis erat, dēfēnsa est Īlios armīs;
mīlitibus gravidum laeta recēpit equum.
Tum quoque temptanda est cum paelice laesa dolēbit;
tum faciēs operā nē sit inulta tuā.
Hanc mātūtīnōs pectēns ancilla capillōs
incitet et vēlō rēmigis addat opem,
et sēcum tenuī suspīrāns murmure dīcat:
“At, putō, nōn poterās ipsa referre vicem?”
Tum dē tē nārret, tum persuādentia verba
addat, et ‘īnsānō’ iūret ‘amōre morī!’
Sed properā, nē vēla cadant auraeque resīdant:
ut fragilis glaciēs interit īra morā.
.... [*Nōlī ancillam violāre!*]

legere = ēligere

apta capī : apta ad capiendum

tum cum *est* laetissima rērum (: ob rēs secundās)
pinguis -e: pinguis fit quī nimium ēst; (humus) pinguis : fertilis
luxuriāre = valdē crēscere

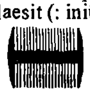
pectora : corda, animī
ad-stringere -strīnxisse -strictum = contrahere, afficere (rē gravī)

sub-īre = intrāre; tum Venus sub-it blandā (grātā) arte

Īlios -ī *f* = Īlium -ī *n*, Trōia (trīstis: ob mortem Hectoris)

laeta equum (*ligneum*) mīlitibus gravidum (: plēnum) recēpit

fēmina temptanda est
paelice laesa = quia paelex marītī eam laesit (: iniūriā affēcit)

pecten -inis *m* 

tum operā tuā faciēs nē sit in-ulta (: ut iniūriam ulcīscātur)
mātūtīnus -a -um = māne factus
pectere pexisse pexum = (capillōs) *pectine* ōrdināre, ōrnātē pōnere
rēmex -igis *m* = nauta quī rēmigat
opem -is -e *acc gen abl f* = auxilium
vēlō opem rēmigis addat : vēlīs rēmīsque (: omnibus vīribus) labōret
su-spīrāre = altē spīrāre ob dolōrem
murmur -is *n* = vōx quae vix audītur

vicem *acc* = quod prō rē redditur; vicem re-ferre : malam grātiam referre, ulcīscī (marītum fallendō)

iūrāre = dīs testibus affīrmāre
‘īn-sānō amōre *tē* morī (: moritūrum esse)!’

re-sīdere = cessāre
: nē īra minuātur/exstinguātur

fragilis -e = quī facile frangitur
inter-īre = perīre

violāre aliquem = vim afferre alicui

[Diē nātālī et Sāturnālibus: dōna danda!]

Tempora quī sōlīs operōsa colentibus arva,
fallitur, et nautīs aspicienda putat;
nec semper crēdenda Cerēs fallācibus arvīs
nec semper viridī concava puppis aquae
– nec tenerās semper tūtum captāre puellās:
saepe datō melius tempore fīet idem.
Sīve diēs suberit nātālis sīve kalendae
quās Venerem Mārtī continuāsse iuvat,
sīve erit ōrnātus nōn, ut fuit ante, sigillīs,
sed rēgum positās Circus habēbit opēs,
differ opus! tunc trīstis hiems, tunc Plīades īnstant,
tunc tener aequoreā mergitur Haedus aquā;
tunc bene dēsinitur; tunc sī quis crēditur altō,
vix tenuit lacerae naufraga membra ratis.



naufragium -ī *n*

Tum licet incipiās quā flēbilis Allia lūce
vulneribus nostrīs sanguinolenta fuit,



quāque diē redeunt rēbus minus apta gerendīs
culta Palaestīnō septima fēsta Syrō.

nātālis -e < nātus; (diēs) nātālis = diēs quō nātus est aliquis

operōsus -a -um < opera

is quī putat sōlīs operōsa arva colentibus (: agricolīs) et nautīs tempora aspicienda *esse*, fallitur: nōn sōlum agricolae et nautae tempora (apta) aspicere dēbent

nec semper Cerēs (: sēmen) arvīs fallācibus nec semper concava puppis (: nāvis) viridī aquae crēdenda *est*

con-cavus -a -um = cavus

viridis -e: color herbae/frondis/aquae

: nec semper frūmentum serendum est nec semper nāvigandum est – nec semper tūtum *est* tenerās puellās captāre

saepe datō (: aptō) tempore idem (*opus*) melius fīet

sīve sub-erit (: ad-erit) diēs nātālis sīve kalendae *Aprīlēs* quās Venerem Mārtī (Aprīlem Mārtiō) continuāsse iuvat | -āsse = -āvisse

continuāre (+*dat*) = coniungī (cum)

Aprīlis: *mēnsis Veneris*

sigillum -ī *n* = parvum signum vīle

... sīve *Sāturnālia, cum* Circus nōn sigillīs ōrnātus erit, ut fuit ante, sed habēbit 'rēgum opēs' *ex*positās

Sāturnālibus dōna pretiōsa ('opēs rēgum') in Circō Māximō vēneunt

dif-ferre = post/sērius facere, morārī

īn-stāre = impendēre | trīstis ↔ grātus

Plīades -um *f pl*, Haedus -ī *m*, sīdera, tempestātem afferunt; (-*es pl Gr*)

aequoreus -a -um < aequor

haedus -ī *m* = pullus caprae (tener)

bene dēsinitur : melius est dēsinere

sī quis crēditur altō (: sē crēdit marī *Veneris!*)

lacer -era -erum = scissus, frāctus

naufragus -a -um = quī *naufragium* (< nāvis + frangere) passus est

membra ratis : partēs (trabēs) nāvis

vix tenue*r*it membra naufraga lacerae ratis : vix servāverit quod restat ex naufragiō *amōris*

licet incipiās = licet tē incipere (puellās captāre)

quā lūce = quā/quō diē, eō diē quō

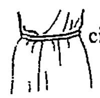
Allia -ae *f*, parvus fluvius Latiī; 'flēbilis': ibi Rōmānī ā Gallīs victī sunt a.d. XV kal. Aug. annō 390 a.C.

sanguinolentus -a -um = cruentus

redeunt septima fēsta (: diēs fēstī) minus apta rēbus gerendīs, culta *ā* Syrō Palaestīnō (: ā Iūdaeīs)

fēsta *Iūdaeōrum* (*sabbata*) VII quōque diē redeunt nec apta sunt ad negōtia gerenda | colere = fēstum habēre

Magna superstitiō tibi sit nātālis amicae,
  quāque aliquid dandum est, illa sit ātra diēs!
Cum bene vītāris, tamen auferet: invenit artem
  fēmina, quā cupidī carpat amantis opēs:
Institor ad dominam veniet discīnctus emācem,
  expediet mercēs tēque sedente suās;



cingulum

quās illa 'īnspiciās!', sapere ut videāre, rogābit;
  ōscula deīnde dabit, deīnde rogābit 'emās!'
'Hōc fore contentam multōs' iūrābit 'in annōs;
  nunc opus esse sibī, nunc bene' dīcet 'emī.'
Sī 'nōn esse domī quōs dēs' causābere 'nummōs',
  littera poscētur, nē didicisse iuvet.
Quid? quasi nātālī cum poscit mūnera lībō
  et, quotiēns opus est, nāscitur illa sibī?!
Quid? cum mendācī damnō maestissima plōrat
  ēlāpsusque cavā fingitur aure lapis?
Multa rogant ūtenda darī, data reddere nōlunt;
  perdis, et in damnō grātia nūlla tuō.
Nōn mihi, sacrilegās meretrīcum ut persequar artēs,
  cum totidem linguīs sint satis ōra decem!

Syrus -ī *m*, incola Syriae; Palaestīnus -a -um < Palaestīna -ae *f*, Iūdaea
superstitiō -ōnis *f* = rēs metuenda
illa diēs, quā aliquid dandum est, sit ātra diēs!
diēs āter/ātra: diēs īnfēlīx

cum (: quamvīs) bene vītāveris, tamen *dōnum* auferet (fēmina)
fēmina artem invenit quā opēs amantis cupidī carpat (: rapiat)
īnstitor -ōris *m* = quī rēs vēndit
dis-cīnctus -a -um = sine *cingulō;* cingulum -ī *n:* quō cingitur tunica
emāx -ācis *adi* = cupidus emendī
ex-pedīre = explicāre, ostendere
mercēsque suās expediet tē sedente
quās illa rogābit *ut* īnspiciās ("īnspice!"), ut sapere videāris!
-re *pass 2 sg* = -ris (+ I.427,449, 460,468...)
rogābit *ut* emās ("eme!")

contentus -a -um +*abl:* contentus esse rē = rem satis esse putāre
'hōc *sē* fore contentam...' iūrābit: "hōc contenta erō in multōs annōs; nunc mihi opus est, nunc bene emitur" (: bonō pretiō emitur)
causārī = causam afferre, sē excūsāre
sī causāber*is* 'domī nōn esse nummōs quōs dēs'
littera poscētur : poscētur ut scrībās 'tē pecūniam dēbēre'
nē *tē litterās* didicisse iuvet!
lībum -ī *n* = pānis dulcis (diē nātālī edendus); lībō nātālī : diē nātālī
quid? cum mūnera poscit quasi lībō nātālī (: quasi diēs nātālis sit!)?
quotiēns opus est illa sib*i* nāscitur : illa 'sibi diem nātālem esse' dīcit!

mendācī damnō : ob damnum quod 'sē tulisse' mentītur
lapis (: gemma) *ex* aure cavā ē-lāpsus *esse* fingitur (: simulātur) | ē-lābī
cava fit auris ut ōrnāmentum fīgātur

ūtenda : mūtua; rogant multa ūtenda darī : rogant ut multa mūtua dentur

ea perdis, et in damnō tuō nūlla *est* grātia (illa tibi grātiam nōn habet)
nōn mihi satis sint decem ōra cum totidem linguīs, ut artēs meretrīcum sacrilegās persequar (: nārrem)!
sacrilegus -a -um = impius | sac-ri-
meretrīx -īcis *f* = fēmina quae prō mercēde virōs amat

[*Cēra blanditiās ferat*]

Cēra vadum temptet rāsīs īnfūsa tabellīs,
  cēra tuae prīmum cōnscia mentis eat;
blanditiās ferat illa tuās imitātaque amantem
  verba, nec exiguās, quisquis es, adde precēs!
Hectora dōnāvit Priamō prece mōtus Achillēs;
  flectitur īrātus vōce rogante deus.
Prōmittās facitō, quid enim prōmittere laedit?
  Pollicitīs dīves quīlibet esse potest!
Spēs tenet in tempus, semel est sī crēdita, longum;
  illa quidem fallāx, sed tamen apta, dea est.
Sī dederis aliquid, poteris ratiōne relinquī:
  praeteritum tulerit perdideritque nihil.
At quod nōn dederis, semper videāre datūrus:
  sīc dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager.
Sīc, nē perdiderit, nōn cessat perdere lūsor,
  et revocat cupidās ālea saepe manūs.
Hoc | opus, hic labor est: prīmō sine mūnere iungī:
  nē dederit grātīs quae dedit, ūsque dabit.
Ergō eat et blandīs perarētur littera verbīs
  explōretque animōs prīmaque temptet iter.

blanditiae -ārum *f pl* = blanda verba
cēra (tabellīs *īn-fūsa*) : epistula
īn-fundere +*dat* = fundere in
vadō fluvius trānsītur; vadum temptet : temptet trānsīre (ad fēminam)
rādere -sisse -sum; tabellam rādere : veterēs litterās ē tabellā *dēlēre*
cēra prīmum cōnscia tuae mentis eat (: tuam mentem nūntiet)

verba imitāta amantem = verba quae amantem imitantur

nec exiguās precēs adde! : et adde *nōn exiguās* (: magnās) precēs!

Hector -oris *m* (*acc Gr* -a = -em)
Achillēs prec*ibus* mōtus Hectora (: corpus Hectoris) Priamō dōnāvit

deus īrātus vōce rogante (: precibus) flectitur (: movētur)

facitō *ut* prōmittās! : prōmitte!
quid laedit? : quid nocet?

spēs tenet (: dūrat) in tempus longum sī semel crēdita est
Spēs -eī *f*, dea
illa (Spēs) quidem dea fallāx est

sī *amīcae* dederis aliquid, ratiōne *ab eā* relinquī poteris

dōnum praeteritum tulerit (: cēperit) perdideritque nihil (tē relinquendō)

videāri*s* datūrus *esse* (: simulēs tē datūrum esse)

dominus *agrī* = quī *agrum* possidet
sterilis -e ↔ fertilis

sīc lūsor, nē *pecūniam* perd*at*, nōn cessat (: dēsinit) perdere
lūsor -ōris *m* (< lūdere) = quī lūdit *āleā* (quā pecūniam perdit!)
ālea -ae *f* = lūdus quō *tesserīs* iaciendīs pretium quaerātur

tessera -ae *f* 

grātīs (< grātiīs) = sine mercēde
nē grātīs dederit quae *tibi* dedit (: amōrem suum), *amīca tua* ūsque dabit (: dare perget)
per-arāre (litterās) = īnscrībere
littera eat (: epistula mittātur) et blandīs verbīs perarētur
iter : aditum

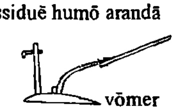
Littera Cȳdippēn pōmō perlāta fefellit,
  īnsciaque est verbīs capta puella suīs. –

pōmum -ī *n* = mālum; littera *in* pōmō per-lāta (: allāta) Cȳdippēn fefellit
Cȳdippē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn), virgō cui *Acontius* pōmum dedit īnscrīptum "per Diānam iūrō mē Acontiō nuptūram esse!" Hoc vōtum clārā vōce legēns īnscia in coniugium data est

[*Dē ēloquentiā litterārum*]

Disce bonās artēs, moneō, Rōmāna iuventūs,
  nōn tantum trepidōs ut tueāre reōs;
quam populus iūdexque gravis lēctusque senātus,
  tam dabit ēloquiō victa puella manūs.
Sed lateant vīrēs, nec sīs in fronte disertus;
  effugiant vōcēs verba molesta tuae.
Quis, nisi mentis inops, tenerae dēclāmat amīcae?
  saepe valēns odiī littera causa fuit.
Sit tibi crēdibilis sermō cōnsuētaque verba,
  blanda tamen, praesēns ut videāre loquī.
Sī nōn accipiet scrīptum inlēctumque remittet,
  lēctūram spērā prōpositumque tenē!
Tempore difficilēs veniunt ad arātra iuvencī,
  tempore lenta patī frēna docentur equī.
Ferreus assiduō cōnsūmitur ānulus ūsū,
  interit assiduā vōmer aduncus humō.
Quid magis est saxō dūrum, quid mollius undā?

ēloquentia -ae *f* = *ēloquium* -ī *n* = ars bene loquendī, ars ōrātōria (< *ēloquēns* -entis *adi* = bene loquēns)
iuventūs -ūtis *f* = iuvenēs
reus -ī *m* = quī accūsātur apud *iūdicem;* ut trepidōs reōs tueār*is* (: dēfendās ēloquentiā)
quam... tam... = sīcut... ita...
iūdex -icis *m* = quī iūs dīcit
(senātus) lēctus : ēlēctus
manūs dare alicui = sē ab aliquō victum esse ostendere/fatērī
puella victa manūs dat ēloquiō ita ut populus, iūdex..., ...senātus
disertus -a -um = ēloquēns
vīrēs *tuae* lateant, nec sīs in fronte (: apertē) disertus
vōcēs tuae (: sermō tuus) verba molesta (: difficilia) effugiant (: vītent)
in-ops -opis *adi* (+*gen*) = pauper; mentis inops = stultus
dē-clāmāre = ōrātiōnem habēre
saepe littera valēns (: epistula ēloquēns) causa odiī fuit
crēdibilis -e = crēdendus
cōn-suētus -a -um = solitus (↔ rārus)
ut videār*is* praesēns loquī (: loquēns adesse)
scrīptum -ī *n* = litterae, epistula
in-lēctus -a -um = nōn lēctus
spērā *eam* lēctūram *esse!*
prōpositum -ī *n* = cōnsilium; prōpositum tenē! : perge litterās mittere!
iuvencus -ī *m* = bōs iuvenis
tempore difficilēs iuvencī ad arātra veniunt
tempore equī docentur lenta frēna (: lentās habēnās) patī
assiduus -a -um = perpetuus
ferreus ānulus cōnsūmitur (: teritur) assiduō ūsū
aduncus -a -um = curvus
assiduā humō : assiduē humō arandā
vōmer -eris *m* = pars arātrī acūta
magis dūrum = dūrius


vōmer

tamen dūra saxa mollī aquā cavantur
cavāre = cavum facere

Pēnelopē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn) : fēmina cōnstantissima (uxor Ulixis)
per-stāre = cōnstanter pergere, īnstāre

sērō *adv* = post longum tempus
Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae (capta post bellum X annōrum)

sī lēgerit et nōlit re-scrībere (: litterīs respondēre), nōlī *eam* cōgere!

modo fac *ut* blanditiās tuās ūsque (: semper) legat!

ea quae *litterās* lēgisse (: legere) voluit, re-scrībere volet *litterīs* lēctīs

per numerōs = per gradūs = paulātim
ista *n pl* : istae rēs (ista voluntās)

prīmō *adv* = prīmum
littera : litterae, epistula
trīstis ↔ grātus

quae-que roget : quā illa roget
sollicitāre = sollicitum facere, cūrā afficere | "nōlī mē sollicitāre!"

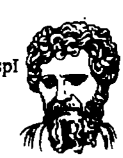
īn-stāre = perstāre

īn-sequere! = perge!
post-modo *adv* = brevī, mox
compos -potis *adi* +*gen* = possidēns, potēns; vōtī compos esse = vōtō potīrī, vōtum habēre

pūmex 

munditia -ae/-itiēs -ēī *f* < mundus
tōnsūra -ae *f* < *tondēre* totondisse tōnsum = (capillōs/barbam) secāre
torquēre = circum vertere; capillōs torquēre (ferrō *calidō*) : *crispōs* facere | crispus -a -um
mordāx -ācis *adi* = quī mordet/radit
pūmex -icis *m* = lapis levis quō corpus radī, terī, mollīrī potest
iubē *ut* ista faciant *iī* quōrum...
Cybelēia māter (Magna Māter), Cybelē -ēs *f*, dea Phrygia quae adōrātur cantū et ululātū | Cy-be|lē-i-a
con-cinere = cantū adōrāre
ex-ululāre = ululātū invocāre
modus -ī *m* = modus canendī, versus
Mīnōis -idis (*acc Gr* -a) *f*, fīlia rēgis Mīnōis, Ariadna | neg|lēc-ta

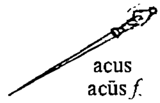
dūra tamen mollī saxa cavantur aquā.
Pēnelopēn ipsam – perstā modo! – tempore vincēs:
capta vidēs sērō Pergama, capta tamen.
Lēgerit et nōlit rescrībere – cōgere nōlī!
Tū modo blanditiās fac legat ūsque tuās!
Quae voluit lēgisse, volet rescrībere lēctīs:
per numerōs veniunt ista gradūsque suōs.
Forsitan et prīmō veniet tibi littera trīstis
quaeque roget 'nē sē sollicitāre velīs!'
Quod rogat illa, timet; quod nōn rogat, optat: ut īnstēs!
Īnsequere! – et vōtī postmodo compos eris.
.... [*Ubīque sequere illam!*]

capillī crispī 

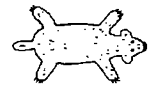
[*Dē munditiā et tōnsūrā virōrum*]

Sed tibi nec ferrō placeat torquēre capillōs,
nec tua mordācī pūmice crūra terās
– ista iubē faciant, quōrum Cybelēia māter
concinitur Phrygiīs exululāta modīs.
Fōrma virōs neglēcta decet. Mīnōida Thēseus

abstulit, ā nūllā tempora cōmptus acū;
Hippolytum Phaedrā, nec erat bene cultus, amāvit;
cūra deae silvīs aptus Adōnis erat.
Munditiē placeant, fuscentur corpora Campō.
Sit bene conveniēns et sine lābe toga.
.... [*Versus corruptus (dē fōrmā calceī?)*]
nec vagus in laxā pēs tibi pelle natet;
nec male dēfōrmet rigidōs tōnsūra capillōs:
sit coma, sit trītā barba resecta manū.
Et nihil ēmineant et sint sine sordibus unguēs,
inque cavā nūllus stet tibi nāre pilus!
Nec male odōrātī sit trīstis anhēlitus ōris,
nec laedat nārēs virque paterque gregis!
Cētera lascīvae faciant concēde puellae,
et sī quis male vir quaerit habēre virum.


acus
acūs *f*

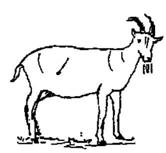
cōmere -mpsisse -mptum = ōrnāre
tempus -oris *n* = latus frontis; tempora cōmptus ā nūllā acū: quī tempora nūllā acū cōmpta habēbat
Phaedrā (*nōm*), uxor Thēseī, Hippolytum, fīlium Thēseī, amāvit
Adōnis -idis *m*, vēnātor; cūra deae erat : ā deā (*Venere*) amābātur
silvīs aptus : rūsticus (nōn cōmptus)
corpora munditiē placeant, fuscentur *in* Campō *Mārtiō* (: exercendō)
fuscāre = *fuscum* facere; fuscus -a -um = āter (sōle ustus)


pellis -is *f*

nec tibi pēs vagus in laxā pelle (: calceō ē pelle factō) 'natet'
vagus -a -um = errāns
laxus -a -um = solūtus (↔ fixus)
dē-fōrmāre = foedum facere
rigidus -a -um = horrēns
trītus -a -um = expertus, perītus
re-secāre -uisse -sectum = tondēre
(coma, barba) scītā manū resecta sit
nihil *adv* = nōn


unguis -is *m*

nāris -is *f* = nāsus
pilus -ī *m* = capillus
in cavā nāre nūllus pilus tibi stet!
odōrātus -a -um = olēns
anhēlitus -ūs *m* = anima
nec sit trīstis (: molestus) anhēlitus ōris male odōrātī
pater gregis : *caper* (-prī *m*) – quī male olet: nārēs (nāsum) laedit!
vir paterque gregis! : vir male olēns
lascīvus -a -um = temerārius
con-cēdere = permittere; concēde *ut* lascīvae puellae cētera faciant
male vir : nōn quālis plērīque virī


caper

[*Ariadna ā Bacchō servāta*]

Ecce, suum vātem Līber vocat: hic quoque amantēs
adiuvat et flammae, quā calet ipse, favet. –
Cnōsis in ignōtīs āmēns errābat harēnīs,
quā brevis aequoreīs Dīa ferītur aquīs;

vātem : poētam (suum vātem : *mē*)
Līber -erī *m*, Bacchus, deus vīnī
flamma : amor
calēre = calidus esse, ārdēre
Cnōsis -idis *f* (< Cnosos -ī *f*, urbs Crētae) : Ariadna
harēnae : lītus
Dīa -ae *f* = Naxus; quā brevis (: parva) Dīa aequoreīs aquīs (: flūctibus) ferītur

vēlāre = (vēlō) operīre, vestīre
re-cīnctus -a -um = dis-cīnctus

utque erat ē somnō tunicā vēlāta recīnctā,

nūda ped*em* = nūda ped*e*
croceus -a -um (< *crocus* -ī *m*, genus flōris): color aureus
(re-)ligāre = vincīre, fīlō fīgere; in-religāta comās = quae comās nōn religāvit, comīs passīs/sparsīs

nūda pedem, croceās inreligāta comās,


crocus

Thēseus, *acc Gr* -a = -um
"crūdēlis Thēseu!" clāmābat

'Thēsea crūdēlem!' surdās clāmābat ad undās,

indignō imbre tenerās genās rigante: dum indignus imber (: flētus) tenerās genās rigat (: ūmidās facit)

indignō tenerās imbre rigante genās.

utrumque (: et clāmor et flētus) *eam* decēbat

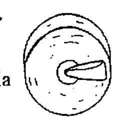
Clāmābat flēbatque simul, sed utrumque decēbat:
nōn facta est lacrimīs turpior illa suīs.

iamque iterum : iterum iterumque
tundere tutudisse tūnsum = verberāre
palma -ae *f* = manus (aperta)

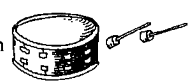
Iamque iterum tundēns mollissima pectora palmīs
"Perfidus ille abiit! Quid mihi fiet?" ait.

cymbala -ōrum *n pl*

"Quid mihi fiet?" ait –

cymbala


tympanum -ī *n*
in tōtō lītore
at-tonitus -a -um (ad-) = (tonitrū) perturbātus, furiōsus
pellere pepulisse pulsum = pulsāre

tympanum


sonuērunt cymbala tōtō
lītore et attonitā tympana pulsa manū!

ex-cidere -disse (< ex + cadere) = sine mente cadere
rumpere = ab-rumpere
ex-animis -e = sine animā

Excidit illa metū rūpitque novissima verba;
nūllus in exanimī corpore sanguis erat.

Mimallonis -idis *f* = Baccha

Ecce, Mimallonidēs sparsīs in terga capillīs,

Satyrus -ī *m; pl*, diī silvārum ferī, comitēs Bacchī; levēs : saltantēs
pae-vius -a -um ↔ sequēns

ecce, levēs Satyrī, praevia turba deī.

Silēnus -ī *m*

.... [*Dē Silēnō, Satyrō ēbriō*]

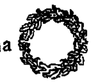
deus : Bacchus (quī vehitur currū ūvīs ōrnātō et tigribus tractō)
lōra dare = līberum cursum dare
tig-ri-bu|s

Iam deus in currū, quem summum tēxerat ūvīs,
tigribus adiūnctīs aurea lōra dabat.

et color et vōx -et Thēseus! -abiēr*unt* puellae : puella et palluit et conticuit – et Thēseī oblīta est!
pet*iit* = pet*īvit*

Et color – et Thēseus – et vōx abiēre puellae,
terque fugam petiit terque retenta metū est.

Horruit, ut sterilēs agitat quās ventus aristae,
ut levis in madidā canna palūde tremit.

arista  canna  corōna 

arista -ae *f* = summum frūmentum
ut sterilēs (?) aristae quās ventus agitat | agitāre = movēre, quatere
madidus -a -um = ūmidus
canna -ae *f* = herba cava quae in palūdibus crēscit, calamus; ut levis canna in madidā palūde tremit

Cui deus "Ēn, adsum tibi cūra fidēlior" inquit;
"pōne metum! Bacchī, Cnōsias, uxor eris.
Mūnus habē caelum: caelō spectābere sīdus;
saepe reget dubiam Cressa Corōna ratem."
Dīxit, et ē currū, nē tigrēs illa timēret,
dēsilit – impositō cessit harēna pede –
implicitamque sinū, neque enim pugnāre valēbat,
abstulit: in facilī est omnia posse deō.
Pars "Hymenaee!" canunt, pars clāmant "Euhion, euhoe!"
Sīc coeunt sacrō nupta deusque torō.

fidēlis -e = fīdus
cūra (: amor, amātor) fidēlior (*quam Thēseus*)
Cnōsias -adis *f* = Cnōsis (: Ariadna)
mūnus habē caelum : caelum tibi dō *in* caelō spectāber*is* sīdus: Ariadnae *corōna* sīdus facta est
corōna -ae *f* = orbis flōrum (capitis ōrnāmentum) | ratem : nāvem
Cressa *f adi* = Crētēnsis (: Ariadnae)
tig-rēs
implicitam (: illam complexus) *in* sinū abstulit, neque enim pugnāre valēbat (: valida erat, poterat)
in facilī est = facile est
pars ... pars = aliī/aliae ... aliī/aliae
"Hymenaee!": clāmor quō novī coniugēs salūtantur
"Euhion, euhoe!": clāmor Bacchārum quō Bacchum invocant
co-īre -eō -iisse = convenīre; co-eunt (: concumbunt) *in* sacrō torō | sac|rō
nupta -ae *f* = quae virō nūpsit, uxor

[*Mūnera Bacchī*]

Ergō, ubi contigerint positī tibi mūnera Bacchī
atque erit in sociī fēmina parte torī,
Nycteliumque patrem nocturnaque sacra precāre,
nē iubeant capitī vīna nocēre tuō.
Hīc tibi multa licet sermōne latentia tēctō

con-tingere -tigisse +*dat* = ēvenīre
ubi tibi contigerint (: tibi data erunt) mūnera Bacchī positī (: vīna posita *in mēnsā*)
atque fēmina erit in parte torī sociī (: iūxtā tē)
pater Nyctelius (< *nyx Gr* = nox), Bacchus (quī noctū adōrātur)
nocturnus -a -um < nox | sac-ra
sacra : deōs quibus sacra fīunt
: ut iubeant vīna capitī tuō (: mentī tuae) nōn nocēre
hīc : in convīviō, inter pōcula
tibi licet multa latentia (: clam) dīcere sermōne tēctō (↔ apertō)

	dīcere, quae dīcī sentiat illa sibī,
hīc tibi licet ... per-scrībere ... spectāre... (tenuī vīnō in mēnsā effūsō convīvae litterās per-scrībere possunt) per-scrībere = scrībere (cum cūrā)	blanditiāsque levēs tenuī perscrībere vīnō,
ut illa in mēnsā legat 'sē dominam tuam *esse*' ("tū domina mea es")	ut 'dominam' in mēnsā 'sē' legat illa 'tuam',
oculōs *illīus* spectāre oculīs ignem (: amōrem) fatentibus	atque oculōs oculīs spectāre fatentibus ignem:
saepe vultus tacēns vōcem verbaque habet	saepe tacēns vōcem verbaque vultus habet.
labellum -ī *n* = labrum (parvum) fac (*ut*) prīmus rapiās pōcul*um* illīus labellīs tāct*um*	Fac prīmus rapiās illīus tācta labellīs
quā-que bibet parte puella, bibās! : atque bibās ex eā parte ex quā puella bibet!	pōcula, quāque bibet parte puella, bibās!
lībāre = tangere et gustāre	et quemcumque cibum digitīs lībāverit illa,
sit tibi (: ā tē) tācta manus *illīus*	tū pete, dumque petēs sit tibi tācta manus.
	.... [*Dē virō amīcae fallendō*]
mēnsūra -ae *f* = quantitās, modus statūtus (< *mētīrī* mēnsum = modum statuere, 'quantum?')	Certa tibi ā nōbīs dabitur mēnsūra bibendī:
mēnsque pedēsque suum officium praestent! : rēctē cōgitandum et ambulandum est!	officium praestent mēnsque pedēsque suum!
iūrgium -ī *n* = certāmen dē iūre stimulāre = incitāre	Iūrgia praecipuē vīnō stimulāta cavētō
nimium *adv* = nimis	et nimium facilēs ad fera bella manūs!
Eurytiōn -ōnis *m*, centaurus; occīsus est cum ēbrius in convīviō pugnāret	Occidit Eurytiōn stultē data vina bibendō:
mēnsa : convīvium	aptior est dulcī mēnsa merumque iocō.
sī vōx *tibi* est, cantā! sī mollia bracchia *tibi sunt*, saltā! (quī saltat bracchia molliter movet)	Sī vōx est, cantā! sī mollia bracchia, saltā!
dōs dōtis *f* = dōnum nātūrae; et quācumque dōte placēre potes, placē!	et quācumque potes dōte placēre, placē!
ēbrietās -ātis *f* < ēbrius fictus -a -um = simulātus, falsus	Ēbrietās ut vēra nocet, sīc ficta iuvābit:
titubāre = paene cadere/lābī, turbārī blaesus -a -um = inconditus ('bla-bla') sub-dolus -a -um = fallāx	fac titubet blaesō subdola lingua sonō!
protervus -a -um = audāx, temerārius aequus ⇒ iūstus; protervius aequō : p. quam aequum est, nimis protervē	ut quicquid faciās dīcāsve protervius aequō

crēdātur nimium causa fuisse merum!
Et 'bene' dīc 'dominae! bene cum quō dormiat illa!'
sed 'male sit' tacitā mente precāre 'virō!'
At cum discēdet mēnsā convīva remōtā,
ipsa tibi accessūs turba locumque dabit.
Īnsere tē turbae leviterque admōtus euntī
velle latus digitīs et pede tange pedem!
Colloquiī iam tempus adest; fuge rūstice longē
hinc pudor! audentem Forsque Venusque iuvat.
Nōn tua sub nostrās veniat fācundia lēgēs;
fac tantum cupiās, sponte disertus eris.
Est tibi agendus amāns imitandaque vulnera verbīs:
haec tibi quaerātur quālibet arte fidēs.
Nec crēdī labor est: sibi quaeque vidētur amanda:
pessima sit, nūllī nōn sua fōrma placet!
Saepe tamen vērē coepit simulātor amāre;
saepe quod incipiēns fīnxerat esse, fuit.
Quō magis, ō, facilēs imitantibus este, puellae!
Fīet amor vērus quī modo falsus erat.
Blanditiīs animum fūrtim dēprēndere nunc sit,
ut pendēns liquidā rīpa subēstur aquā.

nimium merum = nimium (nimis multum) merī | fuisse : esse

bene sit +*dat* : bene vīvat!
'bene *sit* dominae! bene *sit eī* cum quō dormiat illa!' (: virō illīus)
male sit! ↔ bene sit!

cum discēd*ent* convīv*ae*
(post convīvium removētur mēnsa)

locum dare : facere ut (aliquid) fierī possit
īn-serere -uisse -rtum = *īn-ferre;* sē īnserere +*dat* = penetrāre in
ad-mōtus *fēminae* euntī

vellere -lisse vulsum = prehendere et trahere, carpere

rūstice pudor! *voc*
fors fortis *f* = fortūna; Fors, dea

fācundia -ae *f* = ēloquentia
tua fācundia nōn veniat sub lēgēs nostrās (: poētārum)
sponte suā/tuā/meā = per sē/tē/mē; sponte *tuā* (: per tē) disertus eris

amantem agere = agere quasi amāns sīs, sē amantem simulāre
vulnera (*amōris*) *tibi* imitanda *sunt*

haec fidēs tibi quaerātur : tibi quaerendum (cūrandum) est ut hoc crēdātur
labor est : difficile est

pessima sit : quamvīs pessima sit

simulātor -ōris *m* = quī simulat

fingere fīnxisse fictum = simulāre

quō magis = eō magis, tantō magis
imitantēs -ium *m pl* (*part* < imitārī) = simulātōrēs

fūrtim *adv* = fūrtī modō, clam
nunc *tempus* sit animum *puellae* dēpre*hen*dere (= captāre)
ut pendēns rīpa aquā liquidā subēstur
sub-ēsse -edō -ēdisse = īnfrā cōnsūmere/terere (-ēstur *pass praes 3 sg*)

pigēre; mē piget = mihi molestum est (↔ mē dēlectat, mihi placet); : *nōn* tē pigeat laudāre faciem et capillōs et teretēs digitōs...
teres -etis *adi* = longus et rotundus, fōrmōsus

praecōnium -ī *f* = magna laus
praecōnia fōrmae etiam castās *fēminās* dēlectant
virginibus fōrma sua cūrae (*dat*) grātaque est : virginēs fōrmam suam grātam et cūrandam esse putant

Pallas -adis *f* (*acc Gr* -a), Minerva
in Phrygiīs silvīs Paris iūdicium fēcit
cūr Iūnōnem et Pallada nunc quoque (: etiamnuc) pudet in Phrygiīs silvīs iūdicium *secundum* nōn tenuisse?

Iūnōnius -a -um < Iūnō; avis Iūnōnia: *pāvō* -ōnis *m; pinnās* (= pennās) ostendit laudātās (: cum laudantur)
re-condere -didisse -ditum = cēlāre
opēs : pinnās pulcherrimās

quadrupēs -edis *m* (< IV + pēs) : equus
dēpexaeque iubae plausaque colla quadrupedēs iuvant | quad-ru-
dē-pectere — -pexum = pectere
iuba -ae *f* = equī coma cervīcis longa
plaudere -sisse -sum + *acc* = manū levī tangere/ferīre laudandī causā
prōmissa puellās trahunt (: alliciunt)

pollicitō (*dat*) quōs-libet deōs testēs adde! : pollicēre iūrandō per quōslibet deōs!
per-iūrium -ī *n* = quod falsum iūrātur
Aeolius -a -um < Aeolus -ī *m*, rēx ventōrum; et iubet Notōs (: ventōs) Aeoliōs *periūria* ir-rita *au*ferre
ir-ritus -a -um = frūstrā factus (< in- + *ratus* = statūtus, certus)
Styx -ygis *f* (*acc Gr* -a), flūmen apud Īnferōs

Iuppiter Iūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat
ipse favet exemplō suō : periūriō favet (: ignōscit) ex exemplō suō

expedit (+*acc* +*īnf*) = ūtile est
deōs esse putēmus!

sacrīs domesticīs in focō ūritur *tūs*
tūs tūris *n*: ē tūre incēnsō fit fūmus odōrus | tūra *pl* : tūs *sg*
sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā
sopor -ōris *m* = somnus
nec quiēs sēcūra similisque sopōrī illōs (: deōs) dē-tinet (= tenet/re-tinet) – sīcut docet *Epicūrus* (-ī *m*)
in-nocuus -a -um = sine maleficiō
Epicūrus *philosophus* (vir sapiēns) docet deōs (nūmina) rēs hūmānās nōn cūrāre nec maleficia pūnīre

Nec faciem nec tē pigeat laudāre capillōs
 et teretēs digitōs exiguumque pedem:
dēlectant etiam castās praecōnia fōrmae;
 virginibus cūrae grātaque fōrma sua est.
Nam cūr in Phrygiīs Iūnōnem et Pallada silvīs
 nunc quoque iūdicium nōn tenuisse pudet?
Laudātās ostendit avis Iūnōnia pinnās;
 sī tacitus spectēs, illa recondit opēs.


pāvō

Quadrupedēs inter rapidī certāmina cursūs
 dēpexaeque iubae plausaque colla iuvant.
Nec timidē prōmitte: trahunt prōmissa puellās;
 pollicitō testēs quōslibet adde deōs!
Iuppiter ex altō periūria rīdet amantum
 et iubet Aeoliōs irrita ferre Notōs.
'Per Styga' Iūnōnī falsum iūrāre solēbat
 Iuppiter: exemplō nunc favet ipse suō.
Expedit esse deōs et, ut expedit, esse putēmus!
 – dentur in antīquōs tūra merumque focōs.
Nec sēcūra quiēs illōs similisque sopōrī
 dētinet: innocuē vīvite – nūmen adest!

....

[*Lacrimae, ōscula, rapīna*]

Et lacrimae prōsunt. Lacrimīs adamanta movēbis:
fac madidās videat, sī potes, illa genās!
Sī lacrimae (neque enim veniunt in tempore semper)
dēficient, ūdā lūmina tange manū!
Quis sapiēns blandīs nōn misceat ōscula verbīs?
Illa licet nōn det, nōn data sūme tamen!
Pugnābit prīmō fortassis et "improbe!" dīcet
– pugnandō vincī sē tamen illa volet.
Tantum, nē noceant tenerīs male rapta labellīs
nēve querī possit 'dūra fuisse', cavē!
Ōscula quī sūmpsit, sī nōn et cētera sūmit,
haec quoque quae data sunt perdere dignus erit.
Quantum dēfuerat plēnō post ōscula vōtō?
Ei mihi! rūsticitās, nōn pudor ille fuit.
'Vim' licet appellēs, grāta est vīs ista puellīs;
quod iuvat, invītae saepe dedisse volunt.
Quaecumque est Veneris subitā violāta rapīnā,
gaudet, et improbitās mūneris īnstar habet.
At quae, cum posset cōgī, nōn tācta recessit,
ut simulet vultū gaudia, trīstis erit.

adamās -antis *m* (*acc Gr* -a) = māteria dūrissima (lapis/ferrum), animus dūrissimus
fac (*ut*) illa madidās genās videat!

dē-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = deesse
tange lūmina (: oculōs) ūdā manū!
ūdus -a -um = madidus, ūmidus

ōscula blandīs verbīs (*dat*) miscēre = blanda verba cum ōsculīs miscēre

licet +*coni* = quamvīs; licet illa nōn det = quamvīs illa *ōscula* nōn det

fortassis = fortasse

cavē nē *ōscula* male rapta tenerīs labellīs noceant nē-ve *puella* 'dūra fuisse' querī possit!
"*ōscula* dūra fuērunt!"

et (: etiam) cētera *optanda*

dignus +*īnf*: perdere dignus est = dignus est quī perdat (ut perdat)

plēnō vōtō (*dat*) : ad plēnum vōtum (ad vōtum complendum)
ei! = heu!
rūsticitās -ātis *f* < rūsticus
: rūsticē (: stultē), nōn pudīcē factum est
licet (: quamvīs) 'vim' appellēs

invītus -a -um (↔ libēns) : recūsāns

quae-cumque subitā rapīnā Veneris (: amōris) violāta est, gaudet
imprŏbitās -ātis *f* < improbus
īnstar *n indēcl* +*gen* = quod pār est, tantum quantum; mūneris īnstar habet = mūnus esse vidētur
cum cōgī posset = etsī cōgī poterat
nōn tācta = *in-tācta*

ut simulet : quamvīs simulet

Phoebē (-ēs *f*) et soror eius (filiae *Leucippī* rēgis) ā Castore et Pollūce violātae (raptae) sunt
raptor -ōris *m* = quī rapuit; uterque raptor (: et Castor et Pollūx) raptae (*dat*) grātus fuit (: placuit)
Dēidamīa -ae *f*, virgō rēgia ab Achille violāta

Vim passa est Phoebē, vīs est allāta sorōrī
– et grātus raptae raptor uterque fuit!
.... [*Achillēs Dēidamīam grātam violāvit*]

[*Vir prior roget, fēmina rogārī cupit*]

iuvenī nimia fīdūcia est propriae fōrmae : iuvenis nimis cōnfīdit propriae (: suae) fōrmae, sī (quis) exspectat dum illa prior roget

Ā, nimia est iuvenī propriae fīdūcia fōrmae
exspectat sī quis dum prior illa roget.

vir prior *ad fēminam* accēdat
illa blandās precēs cōmiter excipiet
cōmis -e = benignus; *adv* cōmiter

Vir prior accēdat, vir verba precantia dīcat,
excipiet blandās cōmiter illa precēs.

ut *fēminā* potiāris, rogā *illam!*
dā causam prīncipiumque vōtī tuī : dīc quid optēs et quid prīmum tē ad vōtum tuum incenderit

Ut potiāre, rogā! tantum cupit illa rogārī:
dā causam vōtī prīncipiumque tuī.

veterēs hērōidēs, ut Eurōpa, Īō, Alcmēna... (*acc pl Gr* -as = -ēs)
nūlla puella magnum Iovem corrūpit (: adulterum fēcit)

Iuppiter ad veterēs supplex hērōidas ībat
– corrūpit magnum nūlla puella Iovem!

fāstus -ūs *m* = superbia (fāst*ūs* : *-um*)
: sī sēnseris precēs tuās illam superbam (superbiā tumidam) facere
inceptō parce! = ab inceptō dēsiste!
inceptum -ī *n* = quod coeptum est
pedem re-ferre = recēdere

Sī tamen ā precibus tumidōs accēdere fāstūs
sēnseris, inceptō parce referque pedem!

quod refugit ↔ quod īnstat (: virōs quī refugiunt / īnstant) | ōdē*runt*
lēnis -e (↔ ācer) = placidus, mollis
taedium -ī *n* < taedēre; tolle taedi*um* tuī! : fac nē illam taedeat tuī!
tuī *gen* < tū

Quod refugit, multae cupiunt – ōdēre quod īnstat:
lēnius īnstandō taedia tolle tuī!

pro-fitērī -fessum (< prō + fatērī) = apertē fatērī, dēmōnstrāre
: nec semper tibi rogantī profitendum est 'tē venerem (amōrem) spērāre'
amor intret nōmine 'amīcitiae' tēctus

Nec semper veneris spēs est profitenda rogantī;
intret 'amīcitiae' nōmine tēctus amor.

tetricus -a -um = sevērus, inimīcus
verba dare *+dat* = dēcipere, fallere
vīdī verba data tetricae puellae : vīdī tetricam puellam dēceptam
cultor -ōris *m* = quī colit (: dīligit), amīcus

Hōc aditū vīdī tetricae data verba puellae:
quī fuerat cultor, factus amātor erat.

[*Figūra apta amantī. – Diffīde amīcō!*]

Candidus in nautā turpis color: aequoris undā
  dēbet et ā radiīs sīderis esse niger;
turpis et agricolae, quī vōmere semper aduncō
  et gravibus rastrīs sub Iove versat humum;
et tua, Palladiae petitur cui fāma corōnae,
  candida sī fuerint corpora, turpis eris.
Palleat omnis amāns, hic | est color aptus amantī;
  hoc decet, hoc multī †nōn valuisse putant†
Pallidus in Sīdē silvīs errābat Ŏrīōn;
  pallidus in lentā Nāide Daphnis erat.
Arguat et maciēs animum, nec turpe putāris
  palliolum nitidīs imposuisse comīs.
Attenuant iuvenum vigilātae corpora noctēs
  cūraque et in magnō quī fit amōre dolor.
Ut vōtō potiāre tuō, miserābilis estō,
  ut quī tē videat dīcere possit "amās!" –
Conquerar an moneam mixtum fās omne nefāsque?
  Nōmen 'amīcitia' est, nōmen ināne 'fidēs'.
Ei mihi! nōn tūtum est quod amēs laudāre sōdālī:
  cum tibi laudantī crēdidit, ipse subit! ....

figūra -ae *f* = fōrma corporis, faciēs
dif-fīdere + *dat* ↔ cōn-fīdere

color candidus in nautā turpis *est ab* aequoris undā et ā radiīs sīderis (: sōlis) niger esse dēbet


rastrum


radius -ī *m*

turpis *est color candidus etiam* agricolae
sub Iove : sub caelō apertō
rastrum -ī *n*, īnstrūmentum quō agricola ipse humum versat (= vertit)
Palladius -a -um < Pallas; Palladia corōna: *lūdīs Olympicīs* praemium victōris; et *tū*, cui (: ā quō) petitur fāma Palladiae corōnae, sī corp*us* tu*um* candid*um* fuer*it*; turpis eris
Olympicus -a -um < Olympia, locus Iovī sacer in mediā Graeciā; *lūdī Olympicī* quīntō quōque annō ibi habēbantur

†...† *verba nōn intelleguntur*
Sīdē -ēs, Nāis -idis *f*, Nymphae
Ŏrīōn -onis, vēnātor, Daphnis -idis, pāstor (uterque Nympham amābat)
Ŏrīōn pallidus in *amandā* Sīdē *in* silvīs errābat; Daphnis pallidus erat in *amandā* lentā (: morantī) Nāide
(Ŏrīōn ā Diānā occīsus sīdus factus)
arguere -uisse = dēmōnstrāre
maciēs -ēī *f* = figūra tenuis; *etiam* maciēs animum (: amōrem) arguat
putā*ve*ris : putēs
palliolum -ī *n* = pallium capitis
nitidus -a -um = splendidus, bellus

at-tenuāre = tenuem facere
corpora (*acc*) iuvenum attenuant noctēs vigilātae (: sine somnō) cūraque et dolor quī in magnō amōre fit

ut potiā*ris*
miserābilis -e = miserandus

"amās!" : "amōre captus es!"

con-querī -questum = querī
utrum conquerar an *tē* moneam 'fās nefāsque omne mixtum *esse*'?
inānis -e = vacuus, sine sententiā
'amīcitia' nōmen *ināne* est, nōmen ināne *est* 'fidēs'

quod amēs : amīcam tuam
sōdālis -ī *m* = socius et amīcus

ipse *in locum tuum* sub-it

[*Animī puellārum dīversī*]


olea -ae *f*

Fīnītūrus eram, sed sunt dīversa puellīs
  pectora; mīlle animōs excipe mīlle modīs.
Nec tellūs eadem parit omnia: vītibus illa
  convenit, haec oleīs; hīc bene farra virent.
Pectoribus mōrēs tot sunt quot in ōre figūrae;
  quī sapit, innumerīs mōribus aptus erit,
utque levēs Prōteūs modo sē tenuābit in undās
  nunc leō, nunc arbor, nunc erit hirtus aper.
Hī iaculō piscēs, illī capiuntur ab hāmīs,
  hōs cava contentō rētia fūne trahunt:
nec tibi conveniet cūnctōs modus ūnus ad annōs;
  longius īnsidiās cerva vidēbit anus.
Sī doctus videāre rudī petulānsve pudentī,
  diffīdet miserae prōtinus illa sibī.
Inde fit ut, quae sē timuit committere honestō
  vīlis ad amplexūs īnferiōris eat.

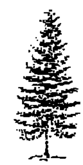

ancora -ae *f*

Pars superat coeptī, pars est exhausta labōris;
  hīc teneat nostrās ancora iacta ratēs.

dī-versus -a -um = varius, contrārius
dīversa pectora : dīversī animī
ex-cipere = capere (praedam)
tellūs -ūris *f* = terra
con-venīre + *dat* = convenīre ad
far farris *n* = genus frūmentī
virēre = viridis esse, crēscere
quī sapit : vir sapiēns
in-numerus -a -um = sine numerō, *pl* quī numerārī nōn possunt
Prōteus -ī *m*, deus maris, quī in variās fōrmās mūtārī potest
tenuāre = at-tenuāre, levem facere
in levēs undās sē tenuābit ut Prōteus
hirtus -a -um = hirsūtus, capillōs rigidōs gerēns
hī piscēs iaculō capiuntur, illī hāmīs
(rētia) cava : vacua, implenda
hōs cava rētia fūne contentō trahunt
(fūnem) con-tendere -disse -tentum = tendere, trahendō rēctum facere
nec tibi ūnus modus ad cūnctōs annōs conveniet
cerv*us* -ī *m*, cerv*a* -ae *f*
cerva anus (: vetus) īnsidiās (vēnātōrum) longius vidēbit | anus *f adi*
sī rudī *fēminae* doctus videā*ris*
petulāns -antis *adi* = protervus, *impudēns* ↔ pudēns = pudīcus
sib*i* dif-fīdere : dēspērāre
sē com-mittere = sē dare/crēdere
honestus -a -um (< honōs) = probus
inde (: eā dē causā) fit ut *illa* quae timuit sē committere *virō* honestō, vīlis eat ad amplexūs *virī* īnferiōris
amplexus -ūs *m* < amplectī
superāre = superesse, restāre
pars superat labōris coeptī, pars exhausta (perfecta) est (: *Liber I*)
hīc ancora iacta nostrās ratēs (: meam nāvem) teneat

LIBER SECVNDVS

Dīcite "iō Paeān!" et "iō" bis dīcite "Paeān!"
– dēcidit in cassēs praeda petīta meōs.
Laetus amāns dōnat viridī mea carmina palmā
praelāta Ascraeō Maeoniōque senī!
Tālis ab armiferīs Priamēius hospes Amyclīs
candida cum raptā coniuge vēla dedit:
Tālis erat quī tē currū victōre ferēbat,
vecta peregrīnīs, Hippodamīa, rotīs.
Quid properās iuvenis? mediīs tua pīnus in undīs
nāvigat, et longē quem petō portus abest.
Nōn satis est vēnisse tibī mē vāte puellam;
arte meā capta est, arte tenenda meā est.
Nec minor est virtūs quam quaerere parta tuērī;
cāsus inest illīc, hoc | erit artis opus.
Nunc mihi, sī quandō, puer et Cytherēa, favēte!
nunc Eratō! nam tū nōmen Amōris habēs.
Magna parō: quās possit Amor remanēre per artēs
dīcere, tam vāstō pervagus orbe puer.
Et levis est et habet geminās, quibus āvolet, ālās;
difficile est illīs imposuisse modum.


pīnus

poētae Graecī antīquissimī: *Homērus*, Maeonius(< Maeonia) et *Hēsiodus*, Ascraeus (< Ascra)

iō! *interiectiō* deōs invocantis
Paeān -ānis *m* = Apollō

cassis -is *m* = plaga; praeda (: fēmina) petīta in meōs cassēs dē-cidit
dōnāre (+*abl:* aliquem rē dōnāre = alicui rem dōnāre; laetus amāns viridī palmā dōnat mea carmina praelāta (: quae praeferuntur) *Hēsiodō* et *Homērō* senī!

tālis : laetus amāns
armi-fer -a -um = quī arma fert, bellicōsus; Amyclae -ārum *f pl:* Sparta
Priamēius -a -um < Priamus; hospes P.: Paris | Pri-a|mē-i-u|s, A|myc-līs
(candida) vēla *ventīs* dedit
raptā coniuge (*Menelāī*): Helenā
tālis erat *is* quī tē, Hippodamīa, currū victōre ferēbat: *Pelops,* cum rēgem *Oenomaum* cursū equōrum vīcisset, fīliam rēgis *Hippodamīam* āvēxit
peregrīnus -a -um = ex aliā terrā
pe|reg-rī-nīs | rotīs : currū

pīnus -ūs *f*, genus arboris, lignum
pīnūs : nāvis (ē pīnū facta)

portus quem petō longē abest

nōn satis est puellam tib*i* vēnisse mē vāte (: arte meā poēticā)

arte meā *puella* capta est

nec minor (: tanta) virtūs est parta (: reperta) tuērī quam quaerere
virtūs : opus laudandum

cāsus -ūs *m* : fortūna (↔ ars)
illīc : in quaerendō | hoc : parta tuērī

sī quandō = sī umquam | puer: Amor
Cytherēa -ae *f*, Venus (< Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, īnsula Venerī sacra)
Eratō -ūs *f*, Mūsa; nunc *mihi favē,* E.!
nōmen Amōris: *Gr* Erōs -ōtos *m* (*Eratō* et *Erōs:* nōmina similia!)

magna parō: dīcere per quās artēs possit remanēre Amor, puer pervagus *in* orbe tam vāstō
per-vagus -a -um = ubīque errāns

geminās (: duās) ālās habet quibus ā-vol*et* (: ā-volāre potest – sīcut *Daedalus* et *Īcarus*)

modus -ī *m* = fīnis nōn excēdendus; difficile est illīs impōn*ere* modum

effugium -ī *n* (< ef-fugere) = fuga (ē locō)

[*Effugium Daedalī et Īcarī*]

Mīnōs hospitis effugiō (*dat*) omnia prae-strūxerat : omnia (ex)strūxerat nē hospes (: Daedalus) effugeret
prae-struere -ūxisse –ūctum (+*dat*) = ante (ex)struere (prohibendī causā)
pinna -ae *f* = penna, āla

Hospitis effugiō praestrūxerat omnia Mīnōs
– audācem pinnīs repperit ille viam!

clausit : inclūsit (in labyrinthum)
con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in sē recipere, gignere | mātris : Pasiphaēs
sēmi- = dīmidiā parte: sēmi-bōs, sēmi-vir : Mīnōtaurus

Daedalus, ut clausit conceptum crīmine mātris
sēmibovemque virum sēmivirumque bovem,

modus = fīnis

“Sit modus exiliō,” dīxit “iūstissime Mīnōs!
Accipiat cinerēs terra paterna meōs.

cinerēs : ossa cremāta
paternus -a -um = patrius; terra paterna = patria
agitāre = male afficere, persequī
in-īquus -a -um = iniūstus (vērē expulsus ob necem fīliī sorōris!)
dā mihi posse = fac ut possim, permitte mihi

Et, quoniam in patriā fātīs agitātus inīquīs
vīvere nōn potuī, dā mihi posse morī!

reditus -ūs *m* < red-īre; dā reditum puerō (Īcarō) : sine puerum redīre
sī grātia senis vīlis est = sī grātiam senis parvī aestimās

Dā reditum puerō, senis est sī grātia vīlis,
sī nōn vīs puerō parcere, parce senī!”

licēbat (: licet) dīceret : quamvīs dīceret, etsī dīcēbat
ēgressus -ūs *m* < ē-gredī -gressum; ille virō (Daedalō) ēgress*um* nōn dabat : virum ēgredī nōn sinēbat

Dīxerat haec, sed et haec et multō plūra licēbat
dīceret, ēgressūs nōn dabat ille virō!

simul ut = simul ac | *sibi* dīxit
māteriam : rem agendam
ingeniōsus -a -um = ingeniō ēgregius
quā sīs ingeniōsus : quā ingeniōsus esse potes

Quod simul ut sēnsit, “Nunc nunc, ō Daedale” dīxit,
“māteriam quā sīs ingeniōsus habēs.

nec tellūs nec unda (: mare) nostrae fugae (: nōbīs fugientibus) patet

Possidet et terrās et possidet aequora Mīnōs,
nec tellūs nostrae nec patet unda fugae.

venia -ae *f* (↔ poena) = animus ignōscēns; veniam dare = ignōscere

Restat iter caelī: caelō temptābimus īre.
Dā veniam coeptō, Iuppiter alte, meō!

sīdereus -a -um (< sīdus) : caelestis
affectāre = protervē cōnārī
nūlla via est nisi ista (: via caelī) quā dominum (Mīnōem) fugiam

Nōn ego sīdereās affectō tangere sēdēs,
quā fugiam dominum, nūlla nisi ista via est.

Per Styga dētur iter, Stygiās trānsnābimus undās!
  Sunt mihi nātūrae iūra novanda meae."
Ingenium mala saepe movent: quis crēderet umquam
  āeriās hominem carpere posse viās?
Rēmigium volucrum, dispōnit in ōrdine pinnās,
  et leve per līnī vincula nectit opus;
īmaque pars cērīs adstringitur igne solūtīs,
  fīnītusque novae iam labor artis erat.
Tractābat cēramque puer pinnāsque renīdēns
  nescius haec umerīs arma parāta suīs.
Cui pater "Hīs" inquit "patria est adeunda carīnīs;
  hāc nōbīs Mīnōs effugiendus ope.
Āera nōn potuit Mīnōs, alia omnia clausit:
  quem licet inventīs āera rumpe meīs!
Sed tibi nōn virgō Tegeaea comesque Boōtēs
  ēnsiger Ōrīōnque aspiciendus erit:
mē pinnīs sectāre datīs, ego praevius ībō:
  sit tua cūra sequī, mē duce tūtus eris.
Nam, sīve aetheriās vīcīno sōle per aurās
  ībimus, impatiēns cēra calōris erit;
sīve humilēs propiōre fretō iactābimus ālās,

sī per Styga dētur iter, ...
Stygius -a -um <Styx
trāns-nāre = *nāre* (= natāre) trāns

iūra (: lēgēs) nātūrae meae mihi novanda sunt
novāre = re-novāre
ingenium movēre : ingeniōsum facere
viam carpere = viā īre


līnum

rēmigium -ī *n* = rēmī
pinnās, rēmigium volucrum, in ōrdine dis-pōnit
dis-pōnere = variīs locīs pōnere
līnum -ī *n* = herba ex quā fīlum fit, fīlum (ē līnō) | leve opus : pinnās
īmaque pars (pinnārum) cērā igne solūtā (: mollītā) adstringitur
ad-stringere = fīlō fīgere, ligāre
labor novae artis (ālās faciendī)

tractāre = manibus tangere
re-nīdēre = gaudiō splendēre/rīdēre
puer cēramque pinnāsque (: et cēram et pinnās) tractābat renīdēns
nescius (: nesciēns, cum nescīret) haec arma umerīs suīs parāta *esse*

carīna -ae *f* = trabs nāvis īnfima, nāvis; hīs carīnīs : hīs vēlīs (: ālīs)
ope *abl f* = auxiliō
hāc ope (: ope hārum ālārum) Mīnōs nōbīs effugiendus *est*

āera *claudere* nōn potuit Mīnōs

āera quem *rumpere* (: penetrāre) licet rumpe inventīs meīs!
inventum -ī *n* = quod inventum est
virgō Tegeaea (< Tegea, cīvitās Arcadiae): *Callistō* -ūs *f*, quae sīdus facta est; Boōtēs (-ae *f*), sīdus, comes Callistūs; Ōrīōnque ēnsiger
ēnsi-ger -a -um = quī ēnsem gerit

sectārī = sequī | pinnīs : ālīs
praevius īre (= *prae-cēdere*) ↔ sequī

sit tua cūra sequī = cūrā ut sequāris!

aetherius -a um < aethēr; sīve ībimus per aetheriās aurās sōle vīcīnō
vīcīnus -a -um = propinquus
im-patiēns -entis *adi*+*gen* = quī nōn patitur; cēra impatiēns calōris erit : cēra calōrem nōn patiētur
propior -ius *comp* (+ *dat*) < prope
fretum -ī *n* : mare | humilēs ālās iactāre : in humilī āere volāre

mōbilis -e = quī movērī potest
madēscere = madidus fierī
mōbil*ēs* pinn*ae* (: ālae) madēsce*nt*

mōbilis aequoreīs pinna madēscet aquīs.

utrumque : caelum et mare

Inter utrumque volā! Ventōs quoque, nāte, timētō,

: vēla datō *(imp fut)* quā ferent aurae secund*ae!*
vēla dare = nāvigāre (: volāre)

quāque ferent aurae vēla secunda datō!"

aptāre = aptum facere; opus (: ālās) puerō aptat mōnstrat-que movērī (: docet-que eum ālās movēre)
ē-rudīre (< ē + rudis) = docēre
ut māter *suās* īnfīrmās avēs (: pullōs) ērudit
inde = deinde; inde ālās sib*i* (: ā sē) factās umerīs accommodat
ac-commodāre (+*dat*) = aptāre
lībrāre = aequē sustinēre (in āere)
per-que novum iter (: per āera)

Dum monet, aptat opus puerō mōnstratque movērī,
ērudit īnfīrmās ut sua māter avēs;
inde sibī factās umerīs accommodat ālās
perque novum timidē corpora lībrat iter.
Iamque volātūrus parvō dedit ōscula nātō,

con-tinēre -uisse = re-tinēre; nec patriae genae (: patris oculī) lacrimās continuēr*unt*

nec patriae lacrimās continuēre genae.

collis erat monte minor, altior campīs aequīs
(campus) aequus = sine collibus

Monte minor collis, campīs erat altior aequīs;

hinc (: ab hōc colle) bina (: duo) corpora miserae fugae data sunt

hinc data sunt miserae corpora bina fugae.

Daedalus et ipse suās ālās movet et *ālās* nātī re-spicit
re-spicere = post sē aspicere

Et movet ipse suās et nātī respicit ālās

sus-tinēre = tardum facere, morārī
cursūs *suōs* : suum et fīliī

Daedalus, et cursūs sustinet ūsque suōs.
Iamque novum dēlectat iter, positōque timōre

Īcarus audācī arte fortius volat

Īcarus audācī fortius arte volat.

aliquis : aliquī piscātor
tremulus -a -um = tremēns
harundō -inis *f* = virga piscātōris (unde pendet hāmus)
dextra *manus* opus inceptum (: coeptum) relīquit
Samos, Naxos, Paros, Dēlos, Lebinthos -ī *f*, īnsulae maris Aegaeī
iam Samos ā laevā *erat* (Naxosque et Paros et Dēlos ... relictae *erant*)
Clarius deus: Apollō, cui Dēlos sacra ('amāta') est (Clarius < Claros -ī *f*, cīvitās Lȳdiae Apollinī sacra)
dextra *adi* : ā dextrā
Calymnē -ēs, Astypalaea -ae *f*, īnsulae maris Aegaeī
piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium

– Hōs aliquis, tremulā dum captat harundine piscēs
vīdit, et inceptum dextra relīquit opus. –
Iam Samos ā laevā (fuerant Naxosque relictae
et Paros et Clariō Dēlos amāta deō),
dextra Lebinthos erat silvīsque umbrōsa Calymnē
cīnctaque piscōsīs Astypalaea vadīs,

cum puer incautīs nimium temerārius annīs
altius ēgit iter dēseruitque patrem.
Vincla labant et cēra deō propiōre liquēscit,
nec tenuēs ventī bracchia mōta tenent.
Territus ā summō dēspexit in aequora caelō;
nox oculīs pavidō vēnit oborta metū.
Tābuerant cērae; nūdōs quatit ille lacertōs,
et trepidat nec quō sustineātur habet.
Dēcidit, atque cadēns “Pater, ō pater, auferor!”
inquit
– clausērunt viridēs ōra loquentis aquae!
At pater īnfēlīx (nec iam pater) “Īcare!” clāmat,
“Īcare!” clāmat, “ubi es? quōque sub axe volās?
Īcare!” clāmābat – pinnās aspexit in undīs!
Ossa tegit tellūs, aequora nōmen habent. –
Nōn potuit Mīnōs hominis compescere pinnās,
ipse deum volucrem dētinuisse parō.

in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus
puer incautīs annīs nimium temerārius
altius ēgit iter : altius volāvit
vincula: quibus pinnae fīxae erant
labāre = titubāre, solvī | deō : Sōle
liquēscere = liquidus fierī, mollīrī
tenent : sustinent
ā summō caelō
ob-orīrī -ortum = orīrī
pavidō metū nox oborta oculīs vēnit (: tenebrae oculīs obortae sunt) : caecus factus est
tābēscere -buisse = paulātim perīre, ēvānēscere
trepidāre = trepidus esse
nec *quidquam* habet quō sustineātur
viridēs aquae *ōs puerī* loquentis clausērunt
axis -is *m* = orbis caelī, pars caelī
sub quō axe...?
ossa tegit tellūs: sepultus est (in *Īcariā* īnsulā)
aequor nōmen *eius* habet: ‘mare *Icarium*’
com-pescere -uisse = dē-tinēre = re-tinēre, prohibēre, fīnīre
volucer -cris -cre = quī volāre potest; deus volucer: Amor, Cupīdō
dē-tinuisse : dē-tinēre



magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs contrā nātūram fierī videntur
dē-currere = cōnfugere; sī quis ad artēs Haemoniās dēcurrit ..., fallitur
ars Haemonia : ars magica (quae in Haemoniā/Thessaliā colitur)
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere
capillī ā fronte pullī (tenerī equī) revulsī amōrem servāre dīcuntur!
Mēdēis -idis (*pl Gr -es*) *adi* < Mēdēa, artis magicae perīta (perītus +*gen*)
Mārsus -a -um, *pl* Mārsī, gēns mediae Italiae artis magicae studiōsa
nēnia -ae *f* = carmen magicum
Phāsias -adis *f* = Mēdēa (< Phasis, fluvius Colchidis) | Aesonidēs -ae *m* = Iāsōn (pater: Aesōn -onis)
Circē -ae *f*, Nympha, quae arte magicā hominēs in bēstiās mūtābat
Mēdēa Iāsonem, Circē Ulixem amāvit nec arte magicā tenēre potuit
prō-fuerint (*fut perf*) : prōderunt
philtrum -ī *n* = pōtiō magica
pallentia : quae pallentēs faciunt

[Nōlī arte magicā ūtī!]

Fallitur, Haemoniās sī quis dēcurrit ad artēs
datque quod ā tenerī fronte revellit equī.
Nōn facient ut vīvat amor Mēdēides herbae
mixtaque cum magicīs nēnia Mārsa sonīs:
Phāsias Aesonidēn, Circē tenuisset Ulixem,
sī modo servārī carmine posset amor.
Nec data prōfuerint pallentia philtra puellīs;
philtra nocent animīs vimque furōris habent.

amābilis -e = dignus quī amētur, amandus
nefās : ars magica
Nīreus -ī, 'vir Graecus pulcherrimus' ut ait Homērus; *Hylās* -ae *m*, adulēscēns fōrmōsus ā Nymphīs raptus
licet (: quamvīs) sīs (*tam fōrmōsus quam*) Nīreus... Hylās...
ad-amāre = amāre incipere; adamātus *ab* antīquō Homērō
Nāiās -adis *f*, Nympha fluviōrum; tener Hylās Nāiadum crīmine raptus | Nā-i-a|dum-que
nec (: nēve) tē relictum *esse* mīrēris
bonīs corporis (: fōrmae) adde dōtēs ingeniī (: bona mentis)!
quantumque ad annōs (: māiōrem aetātem) accēdit, *tantō* minor fit
spatium -ī *n* = tempus (interiectum); spatiō suō : tempore exeunte
carpitur : perit (ut flōs fōrmōsus)
flōrēre -uisse = in flōre esse
nec semper flōrent violae nec līlia hiantia | hiāre = patēre, aperīrī

[Ut amēris, amābilis estō!]

Sit procul omne nefās! Ut amēris, amābilis estō!
quod tibi nōn faciēs sōlave fōrma dabit.
Sīs licet antīquō Nīreus adamātus Homērō
Nāiadumque tener crīmine raptus Hylās,
ut dominam teneās nec tē mīrēre relictum,
ingeniī dōtēs corporis adde bonīs!
Fōrma bonum fragile est, quantumque accēdit ad annōs
fit minor et spatiō carpitur ipsa suō.
Nec violae semper nec hiantia līlia flōrent,


viola

et riget āmissā spīna relicta rosā;

spīna -ae *f* 

rigēre : dūrus/acūtus esse, horrēre
rosā āmissā (: postquam rosa periit) spīna relicta riget

et tibi iam venient cānī – fōrmōse! – capillī,

cānus -a -um = paene albus (colōre cineris, pulveris, capillōrum senis)

iam venient rūgae, quae tibi corpus arent.

rūgae frontem/corpus 'arant'

Iam mōlīre animum quī dūret et adstrue fōrmae:
sōlus ad extrēmōs permanet ille rogōs.

mōlīrī (< mōlēs) = labōre efficere, exstruere; mōlīre animum quī dūret : parā animum ita ut dūret
ad-struere = addere (struendō); et *animum* adstrue fōrmae (: ad fōrmam)
per-manēre = diū manēre, dūrāre
ille (animus) sōlus permanet ad extrēmōs rogōs (: ad mortem)

Nec levis ingenuās pectus coluisse per artēs
cūra sit et linguās ēdidicisse duās.

ingenuus -a -um = līber nātus, līberō homine dignus; per ingenuās artēs
nec levis cūra sit... pectus col*ere* et linguās duās ē-disc*ere* (= bene discere) : nec leviter cūrandum est ut per ingenuās artēs pectus (: ingenium) colās et linguās duās ēdiscās
linguās duās : Graecam et Latīnam

[*Ulixēs et Calypsō*]

Calypsō -ūs (*acc Gr* -ōn) *f*, Nympha quae Ulixem amāvit neque eum in īnsulā suā retinēre potuit

Nōn fōrmōsus erat, sed erat fācundus Ulixēs,

fācundus -a -um (< fārī) = ēloquēns

et tamen aequoreās torsit amōre deās.

amōre torquēre = amōre dolentem facere
deās (Nymphās) aequoreās: Circēn et Calypsōn

Ō, quotiēns illum doluit properāre Calypsō

Calypsō doluit illum properāre (: quod ille abīre properābat)

'rēmigiōque aptās esse' negāvit 'aquās'!

Calypsō: "aquae rēmigiō aptae nōn sunt"

Haec Trōiae cāsūs iterumque iterumque rogābat;

Troiae cās*um* rogābat : rogābat ut ille Trōiae cāsum nārrāret

ille referre aliter saepe solēbat idem.

re-ferre = nārrāre
aliter : novō modō

Lītore cōnstiterant; illīc quoque pulchra Calypsō
exigit Odrysiī fāta cruenta ducis.

in lītore cōnstiterant (*plūsquamperf* < cōnsistere : stābant)
ex-igere = poscere; exigit *ut referat* fāta ducis Odrysiī cruenta | Od-ry-
Odrysius -a -um < Odrysae -ārum *m pl*, gēns Thrāciae; dux O.: *Rhēsus*, socius Priamī ā *Diomēde* occīsus (Diomēdēs -is *m*, dux Graecōrum)

Ille levī virgā – virgam nam forte tenēbat –
quod rogat in spissō lītore pingit opus.

spissus -a -um ↔ liquidus; in spissō lītore (: in harēnā lītoris) opus quod rogat (: cāsum Trōiae) pingit
pingere pīnxisse pictum = imāgine faciendo ostendere

"Haec" inquit "Trōia est" – mūrōs in lītore fēcit –

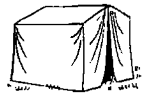
mūrōs in lītore fēcit (: pīnxit)

"hīc tibi sit Simoīs; haec mea castra putā!

Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam
putā haec mea castra *esse!*

hic campus erat | caede : cruōre
Dolōn -ōnis *m*, vir Trōiānus ā Diomēde occīsus quod castra Graecōrum explōrātum ībat noctū (vigil) dum praemium optat quod Hector eī prōmīserat: equōs Haemoniōs (: Achillis, ex Haemoniā/Thessaliā)
Sīthonius -a -um < Sīthonia -ae *f* = Thrācia
tentōrium -ī *n* = casa mīlitum pellibus /vēlīs tēcta; tentōria : castra (Rhēsus in tentōriō dormiēns occīsus est)
hāc *viā* ego nocte re-vectus sum captīs equīs (Ulixēs et Diomēdēs equōs Rhēsī pulcherrimōs rapuērunt)
plūraque *in lītore* pingēbat – cum subitus flūctus Pergama abstulit (: dēlēvit) et castra Rhēsī cum duce suō! (: castra ablāta sunt cum Rhēsō duce suō)

Campus erat" – campumque facit – "quem caede Dolōnis

tentōrium 

sparsimus, Haemoniōs dum vigil optat equōs.

Illīc Sīthoniī fuerant tentōria Rhēsī;

hāc ego sum captīs nocte revectus equīs..."

Plūraque pingēbat – subitus cum Pergama flūctus

abstulit et Rhēsī cum duce castra suō!

dea (Calypsō): "vidēs*ne* quanta nōmina (: opera nōbilia) perdiderint undae quās tibi itūrō fīdās (: tūtās) *esse* crēdis?"

Tum dea "Quās" inquit "fīdās tibi crēdis itūrō,

perdiderint undae nōmina quanta, vidēs?"

timidē cōnfīde (: nōlī cōnfīdere) fallācī figūrae (= fōrmae)!
aliquid plūris corpore (: plūris pretiī quam corpus) : animum, ingenium

– Ergō age, fallācī timidē cōnfīde figūrae,

quisquis es, aut aliquid corpore plūris habē!

hirundō -inis *f* 

līs lītis *f* = iūrgium
ob-sequī + *dat* = cēdere, pārēre

accipiter 

[*Este procul lītēs! Obsequere fēminīs!*]

dexter -a -um = aptus, commodus
indulgentia -ae *n* = venia, patientia; dextera indulgentia praecipuē mentēs capit
asperitās -ātis *f* (↔ indulgentia) < *asper* -era -erum = ferus, sevērus

Dextera praecipuē capit indulgentia mentēs;

asperitās odium saevaque bella movet.

accipiter -tris *m*, avis fera
ōdimus accipitrem, quia semper vīvit in armīs (: bellāns), et lupōs solitōs (: quī solent) in pavidum pecus īre (: impetum facere)

Ōdimus accipitrem, quia vīvit semper in armīs,

et pavidum solitōs in pecus īre lupōs;

at hirundō īnsidiīs hominum caret (: ab hominibus nōn capitur) quia mītis *est* | mītis -e ↔ ferus
āles -itis *f* (< āla) = avis
Chāonis -idis *adi f* < Chāonia, regiō Ēpīrī; āles Chāonis (: columba) habet turrēs (*tūtās*) quās *in*colat
amārus -a -um = acerbus
proelium linguae : iūrgium

at caret īnsidiīs hominum, quia mītis, hirundō,

quāsque colat turrēs Chāonis āles habet.

Este procul lītēs et amārae proelia linguae!

mollis (: tener) amor dulcibus verbīs alendus est

Dulcibus est verbīs mollis alendus amor.

Līte fugent nuptaeque virōs nuptāsque marītī
  inque vicem crēdant rēs sibi semper agī;
hoc decet uxōrēs, dōs est uxōria lītēs
  – audiat optātōs semper amīca sonōs.
Nōn lēgis iussū lectum vēnistis in ūnum;
  fungitur in vōbīs mūnere lēgis Amor.
Blanditiās mollēs auremque iuvantia verba
  affer, ut adventū laeta sit illa tuō.
Nōn ego dīvitibus veniō praeceptor amandī;
  nīl opus est illī quī dabit arte meā.
Sēcum habet ingenium quī cum libet "accipe" dīcit;
  cēdimus, inventīs plūs placet ille meīs.
Pauperibus vātēs ego sum, quia pauper amāvī;
  cum dare nōn possem mūnera, verba dabam.
Pauper amet cautē, timeat maledīcere pauper,
  multaque dīvitibus nōn patienda ferat.
Mē meminī īrātum dominae turbāsse capillōs
  – haec mihi quam multōs abstulit īra diēs!
Nec putō nec sēnsī tunicam laniāsse, sed ipsa
  dīxerat, et pretiō est illa redēmpta meō.
At vōs, sī sapitis, vestrī peccāta magistrī

fugāre = in fugam dare, persequī
nupta -ae *f* (*part* < nūbere) = uxor
: et nuptae virōs et marītī nuptās līte fugent! (: *coniugēs* inter sē certent!)
in vicem = alter alterum, uterque
rēs agitur +*dat* = iūs datur; uterque crēdat iūs sibi darī/esse
hoc : lītēs facere
uxōrius -a -um < uxor

amīca semper optātōs sonōs (: optāta verba, blanditiās) audiat
iussū alicuius = ut aliquis iussit; nōn lēgis iussū (: coniugiō lēgitimō) in ūnum lectum vēnistis (tū et amīca)
in vōbīs Amor lēgis mūnere fungitur
mūnus -eris *n* = officium
fungī fūnctum +*abl*: officiō/mūnere fungī = officium/mūnus praestāre
verba aurem iuvantia (: quae aurem dēlectant)

adventus -ūs m < ad-venīre
illa : amīca tua

n*ih*il arte meā opus est illī quī dabit (: quī *amīcae multa* dabit)
sēcum habet ingenium : ipse artem nōvit (: nōn eget mē praeceptōre)
"accipe!" dīcit : largītur
cēdimus : cēdō (cum illō nōn certō)
ille *fēminīs* plūs placet inventīs meīs (: quam inventa mea) | inventum -ī *n* = quod inventum/excōgitātum est
vātēs : poēta

male-dīcere (+*dat*) = mala verba dīcere; timeat maledīcere : timeat (: caveat) nē *amīcae* maledīcat
ferat : patiātur

meminī mē īrātum capillōs dominae (: amīcae) turbā*vi*sse

haec īra quam multōs diēs (amōris) mihi abstulit!

nec put*ō* nec sēnsī *mē* tunicam *eius* laniā*vi*sse, sed ipsa *ita* dīxerat

illa (tunica) meō pretiō redēmpta est : meā pecūniā nova tunica ēmpta est

peccātum -ī *n* < *peccāre* = prāvē facere | vestrī magistrī : mea

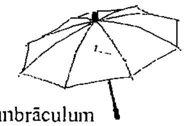
effugite et culpae damna timēte meae!
Proelia cum Parthīs, cum cultā pāx sit amīcā
et iocus et causās quicquid amōris habet.
Sī nec blanda satis nec erit tibi cōmis amantī,
perfer et obdūrā: postmodo mītis erit.
Flectitur obsequiō curvātus ab arbore rāmus;
frangis, sī vīrēs experiāre tuās.
Obsequiō trānantur aquae, nec vincere possīs
flūmina, sī contrā quam rapit unda natēs.
Obsequium tigrēsque domat Numidāsque leōnēs;
rūstica paulātim taurus arātra subit.
.... [*Fēmina aspera obsequiō domātur*]
Cēde repugnantī: cēdendō victor abībis,
fac modo quās partēs illa iubēbit agās!
Arguet: arguitō! quicquid probat illa, probātō!
quod dīcit, dīcās! quod negat illa, negēs!
Rīserit: adrīdē! sī flēbit, flēre mementō!
Impōnat lēgēs vultibus illa tuīs!
Seu lūdet numerōsque manū iactābit eburnōs,
tū male iactātō, tū male iacta datō!
seu iaciēs tālōs, victam nē poena sequātur,

effugite (: vītāte) peccāta vestrī magistrī et timēte dam*num* culpae meae (ut tunicam restituendam!)
proelia *sint* cum Parthīs, cum cultā amīcā sit pāx et iocus et quicquid causās amōris habet
Parthī -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Asiae, hostēs Rōmānōrum; *adi* Parthus -a -um
sī *amīca* tibi amantī nec satis blanda nec *satis* cōmis erit
cōmis -e = benignus
ob-dūrāre = dūrus/patiēns esse
obsequium -ī *n* (< obsequī) = indulgentia, patientia
curvāre = curvum facere
rāmum frangis
sī vīrēs tuās experiā*ris* : sī omnibus vīribus temptēs
trā-nāre = trāns-nāre (-natāre)
nec flūmina vincere (: trānāre) possīs, sī natēs contrā quam *tē* rapit unda (: flūmen)
domāre -uisse -itum = mītem/pārentem facere | tig|rēs-que
Numida -ae *adi m* < Numidia, regiō Āfricae
taurus paulātim rūstica arātra sub-it
asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus
cēde *fēminae* repugnantī!
fac modo *ut* agās *eās* partēs quās illa *tē agere* iubēbit! (: age ita ut illa tē agere iubēbit!)
arguere = suam sententiam dīcere, affirmāre; *sī* arguet *illa*, arguitō!
rīdēre rīsisse
sī rīserit, ad-rīdē (: rīdē ad illam)
mementō! *imp fut* < meminisse
illa impōnat lēgēs vult*uī* tu*ō* (: vultum tuum laetum/trīstem... faciat)
seu *āleā* lūdet | iactāre = iacere
numerōs eburnōs : tesserās eburnās cum numerīs (I–VI) quī tesserās bene/male iactās ostendunt
male iacta *n pl* = tesserae male iactae : tū pretium prō male iactīs datō!
tālus -ī *m* = tessera ex osse ovis facta
victam nē poena sequātur = nē victa damnum patiātur (pretiō solvendō)

damnōsī facitō stent tibi saepe canēs.

.... [*Etiam aliīs lūdīs fac ut illa vincat!*]

damnōsus -a -um < damnum
canis -is *m* = tālī male iactī (IV× I)
facitō *ut* damnōsī canēs saepe tibi stent (: pretiō cōnstent)
stāre = pretiō cōnstāre



[*Servitium et mīlitia amōris*]

servitium -ī *n* = officium servōrum
mīlitia -ae *f* = officium mīlitum

Ipse tenē distenta suīs umbrācula virgīs,
ipse fac in turbā, quā venit illa, locum.

dis-tendere -disse -tum = lātē tendere
umbrāculum -ī *n:* quod umbram dat
ipse (: tū, *prō ancillā*) tenē umbrāculum suīs virgīs distent*um*
ipse fac locum in turbā quā illa venit

Nec dubitā teretī scamnum prōdūcere lectō
et tenerō soleam dēme vel adde pedī.

dubitāre + *inf* = cūnctārī, cessāre
nec dubitā scamnum prō-dūcere (: afferre) teretī lectō (: ad teretem lectum); (lectus) teres : altus
solea -ae *f* = calceus levis
dēme vel adde soleam tenerō pedī

Saepe etiam dominae, quamvīs horrēbis et ipse,
algentī manus est calfacienda sinū.

quamvīs *frīgore* horrēbis (horre*ās*)

algēre = frīgēre; dominae algentī manus sinū *tuō* calfacienda est
cal-facere = calidum facere

Nec tibi turpe putā (quamvīs sit turpe, placēbit)
ingenuā speculum sustinuisse manū.

nec putā tibi turpe *esse* speculum *dominae* sustin*ēre* manū ingenuā (id officium est *ancillae*, nōn *virī ingenuī*)

....

Iussus adesse Forō iussā mātūrius hōrā
fac semper veniās nec nisi sērus abī!
'Occurrās aliquō' tibi dīxerit: omnia differ,
curre, nec inceptum turba morētur iter!

mātūrus -a -um ↔ sērus, *adv* mātūrē ↔ sērō, *comp* mātūrius ↔ sērius
sī iussus *es* adesse *in* Forō, fac (ut) semper veniās mātūrius *quam* hōrā iussā (quā adesse iussus es) nec nisi sērus abī (: ac semper sērō abī)!
ali-quō *adv* = in aliquem locum
sī tibi dīxerit *ut sibi* occurrās ("mihi occurre!") aliquō, *alia* omnia differ!
dif-ferre dis-tulisse dī-lātum = post /sērius facere
nec turba iter inceptum (: cursum coeptum) morētur!

Nocte domum repetēns epulīs perfūncta redībit:
tunc quoque prō servō, sī vocat illa, venī!

epulae -ārum *f pl* = cēna, convīvium
per-fungī -fūnctum + *abl* = peragere, fīnīre
prō servō : in locō servī, ut servus

Rūre erit, et dīcet 'veniās!' Amor ōdit inertēs:
sī rota dēfuerit, tū pede carpe viam!

rūre = rūrī *loc*
in-ers -ertis *adj* (< in- + ars) = quī artem nescit, piger
sī rota *tibi* dēfuerit : sī currum nōn habēs

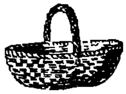
Canīcula -ae *f*, sīdus calōrem afferēns sitīre = sitim patī tardāre = tardum facere	Nec grave tē tempus sitiēnsque Canīcula tardet
nec via per iactās nivēs candida facta	nec via per iactās candida facta nivēs.
speciēs -ēī *f* = quod aspicitur/vidētur; mīlitiae s.: quod mīlitia esse vidētur sēgnis -e = piger, iners	Mīlitiae speciēs amor est: discēdite, sēgnēs!
haec signa : 'signa' amōris	nōn sunt haec timīdīs signa tuenda virīs.
	Nox et hiems longaeque viae saevīque dolōrēs
mollia castra : 'castra' amōris castrīs (*dat*) in-est = in castrīs in-est	mollibus hīs castrīs et labor omnis inest.
dē caelestī nūbe solūtum	Saepe ferēs imbrem caelestī nūbe solūtum,
et saepe frīgidus iacēbis *in* nūdā humō	frīgidus et nūdā saepe iacēbis humō.
Cynthius -ī, Apollō (< Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēlī, ubi nātus est Apollō) Admētus -ī, rēx Pheraeus (< Pherae -ārum *f pl*, oppidum Thessaliae)	Cynthius Admētī vaccās pāvisse Pheraeī
Apollō bovēs Admētī novem annōs pāvisse fertur (= nārrātur) dē-litēscere -lituisse = latēre	fertur et in parvā dēlituisse casā:
ex-uere -uisse -ūtum = dēmere exue fāst*um* (= superbiam) quisquis cūram amōris mānsūrī habēs : quisquis es quī cūrās ut amor mānsūrus sit (:: diū maneat)	quod Phoebum decuit, quem nōn decet? exue fāstūs, cūram mānsūrī quisquis amōris habēs.
sī tibi negābitur (: tibi nōn licet) īre per tūtum plānumque *n* : per *iter* tūtum plānumque | plānus = aequus	Sī tibi per tūtum plānumque negābitur īre
fulcīre fulsisse fultum = sustinēre, mūnīre; (serā) fulta : bene clausa sera -ae *f* = trabs quā iānua clauditur	atque erit oppositā iānua fulta serā,
per praeceps (*n*) = praecipitāns dē-lābī = deorsum lābī; dēlābere *dē* tēctō apertō (in ātrium)	at tū per praeceps tēctō dēlābere apertō,
alta fenestra *tibi* fūrtīv*am* vi*am* det (: tē fūrtim intrāre sinat)	det quoque fūrtīvās alta fenestra viās.
et sciet sē esse causam perīc*u*lī tibi perīclum -ī *n* = perīc*u*lum	Laeta erit et causam tibi sē sciet esse perīclī;
pignus amōris : id quod amōrem vērum esse affīrmat	hoc dominae certī pignus amōris erit.
Lēandrus -ī *m*, adulēscēns quī noctū fretum *Hellēspontum* trānsnābat ut vīseret amīcam , nōmine *Hērō* *fretum* trānsnābās ut illa (Hērō) animum tuum (fortem ac fīdum) nōvisset	Saepe tuā poterās, Lēandre, carēre puellā; trānsnābās, animum nōsset ut illa tuum.
	....

[*Mūnera danda*]

Nec dominam iubeō pretiōsō mūnere dōnēs;
parva, sed ē parvīs callidus apta datō.
Cum bene dīves ager, cum rāmī pondere nūtant,
afferat in calathō rūstica dōna puer
('rūre suburbānō' poteris 'tibi' dīcere 'missa
illa' – vel in Sacrā sint licet ēmpta Viā!);
afferat aut ūvās aut 'quās Amaryllis amābat'
(at nunc...) castaneās (...nōn amat illa!) nucēs.
Quīn etiam turdōque licet missāque columbā
tē memorem dominae testificēre tuae.
....

castanea -ae *f* 

Quid tibi praecipiam tenerōs quoque mittere versūs?
Ei mihi, nōn multum carmen honōris habet!
Carmina laudantur – sed mūnera magna petuntur:
dummodo sit dīves, barbarus ipse placet.
Aurea sunt vērē nunc saecula: plūrimus aurō
vēnit honōs, aurō conciliātur amor.
Ipse licet veniās Mūsīs comitātus, Homēre
– sī nihil attuleris, ībis, Homēre, forās!

calathus -ī *m* 

iubeō (ut) dōnēs = iubeō tē dōnāre

parva *mūnera* datō, sed ē parvīs apta : ita apta ut parva nōn videantur
callidus -a -um = prūdēns et fallāx
cum bene dīves *est* ager
pondere *pōmōrum, ūvārum*...
nūtāre = flectī deōrsum

rūstica dōna : pōma, ūvae, nucēs...
puer : servus

poteris dīcere '*ā* rūre (: praediō) suburbānō illa tibi missa *esse*'

vel (: etiam) licet (: quamvīs) in Sacrā Viā ēmpta sint! | Sac||rā

aut castaneās nucēs, 'quās Amaryllis amābat' (Vergilius: *Ecloga* II.52) – at nunc illa (amīca tua) nōn amat
Amaryllis -idis *f*, amīca pāstōrum (in carminibus Vergiliī poētae)
nux castanea = castanea

licet testificē*ris* (: licet tē testificārī) 'tē dominae tuae memorem *esse*'
testificārī = affirmāre, dēmōnstrāre (: mūneribus: turdō et columbā)


turdus -ī *m*

(versūs) tenerī : amātōriī

nōn multum honōris habet : nōn magnī aestimātur

barbarus ipse : etiam barbarus

saecula = aetās
plūrimus (: māximus) honōs aurō vēn-it (: emī potest)
aurō : magnā pecūniā
conciliāre = sibi adiungere, sibi quaerere, emere

licet (: quamvīs) veniās
Mūsīs comitātus : cum carminibus

sī nihil (: nūllum mūnus) attuleris
forās ībis : forās dīmittēris, ēiciēris

Sunt tamen et doctae – rārissima turba! – puellae,
altera nōn doctae turba, sed esse volunt.
Utraque laudētur per carmina; carmina lēctor
commendet dulcī quāliacumque sonō.
Hīs ergō aut illīs vigilātum carmen in ipsās
forsitan exiguī mūneris īnstar erit.

altera turba nōn doctae *sunt*, sed *doctae* esse volunt
utraque *turba* (et doctae et indoctae)
lēctor -ōris *m* = quī legit/recitat
lēctor carmina dulcī sonō (: vōce) commendet quālia-cumque *sunt* (: sīve bona sīve mala sunt)
com-mendāre = grātum facere
hīs/illīs *dat* : doctīs/indoctīs (puellīs)
vigilātum carmen in ipsās : carmen nocte vigilātā scrīptum *ad* ipsās
hīs aut illīs carmen .... forsitan exiguī mūneris īnstar erit (: exiguum mūnus esse vidēbitur)

....

Sed tē, cuicumque est retinendae cūra puellae,
attonitum fōrmā fac putet esse suā!
Sīve erit in Tyriīs, Tyriōs laudābis amictūs;
sīve erit in Cōīs, ‘Cōa decēre’ putā!
Aurāta est: ipsō tibi sit pretiōsior aurō!
Gausapa sī sūmit, gausapa sūmpta probā!
Adstiterit tunicāta: “Movēs incendia!” clāmā!
– sed timidā ‘caveat frīgora’ vōce rogā!
Compositum discrīmen erit: discrīmina laudā!
Torserit igne comam: torte capille, placē!
Bracchia saltantis, vōcem mīrāre canentis,
et quod dēsierit verba querentis habē!

cui-cumque (: quī-cumque es cui) cūra est retinendae puellae (: ut puellam retineās)
fac (ut) *illa* putet tē fōrmā suā attonitum esse!
Tyrius -a -um (< Tyros -ī *f*, urbs Syriae, unde venit purpura pretiōsa), *purpureus; n pl* vestīmenta Tyria
Cōus -a -um (< Coos -ī *f*, īnsula); *n pl*, vestīmenta Cōa; ‘Cōa decēre’ putā : dīc: “Cōa tē decēre putō”
aurāta : veste aurātā vestīta
: dīc eī: “tū mihi pretiōsior es ipsō aurō!”
gausapum -ī *n* = pallium ē lānā facta (gausap*a* : gausap*um*)
ad-stāre -stitisse; *sī* adstiterit
tunicātus -a -um = tunicā vestītus
“movēs incendia!” : “mē incendis!”
timidā vōce rogā *illam ut* caveat frīg*us*: “cavē frīg*us*!”
discrīmen (capillōrum): quō dīviduntur capillī
sī torserit igne (: ferrō calidō) comam: torte capille *(voc!)*, placē! : tortus (crispus) capillus tibi placeat
mīrāre (= admīrāre) bracchia *puellae* saltantis, vōcem canentis!
verba querentis (= querēllam) habē : querere!

....

discrīmen



[*Amīca languēns cūranda*]

Saepe sub autumnum, cum fōrmōsissimus annus
plēnaque purpureō subrubet ūva merō,
cum modo frīgoribus premimur, modo solvimur aestū,
āere nōn certō corpora languor habet.
Illa quidem valeat – sed sī male fīrma cubābit
et vitium caelī sēnserit aegra suī,
tunc amor et pietās tua sit manifesta puellae;
tum sere quod plēnā postmodo falce metās.
. . . .

languēre = īnfīrmus esse, aegrōtāre

cum fōrmōsissimus *est* annus plēnaque merō purpureō ūva sub-rubet

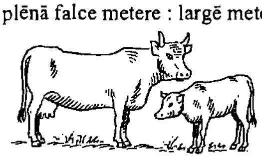
purpureus -a -um = colōre purpurae
sub-rubēre = rubēre (paulum)

aestus -ūs *m* = calor

āere nōn certō : cum āēr mūtātur
languor -ōris *m* < languēre; languor corpora habet : corpora languent
male fīrma = īnfīrma, aegra

vitium caelī : mala tempestās (ut frīgus/calor/imber)

pietās -ātis *f* < pius
manifestus -a -um = quī clārē sentī tur, plānus
plēnā falce metere : largē metere


vacca vitulus

[*Amor novus tempore fīrmātur*]

Sed nōn cui dederās ā lītore carbasa ventō
ūtendum, mediō cum potiēre fretō.
Dum novus errat amor, vīrēs sibi colligat ūsū:
sī bene nūtrieris, tempore fīrmus erit.
quem taurum metuis, vitulum mulcēre solēbās;
sub quā nunc recubās arbore, virga fuit;
nāscitur exiguus, sed opēs acquīrit eundō,
quāque venit, multās accipit amnis aquās.

fīrmāre = fīrmum facere

nōn *tibi* ūtendum *est* (: nōn ūtāris) ventō cui ā lītore carbasa dederās
carbasa -ōrum *n pl* = vēla; ventō vēla /carbasa dare = nāve proficīscī
cum mediō fretō potiē*ris* = cum in medium mare veniēs

sibi colligere = sibi parāre, nancīscī

nūtrīre -īvisse/-iisse -ītum = alere
sī *amōrem* bene nūtrieris, ...

vitulus -ī *m* = pullus vaccae
mulcēre = blandē tangere, plaudere
taurum, quem *nunc* metuis, vitulum mulcēre solēbās; *arbor*, sub quā nunc recubās, virga fuit
re-cubāre = cubāre

amnis nāscitur (: oritur) exiguus, sed opēs (: vīrēs) acquīrit eundō
ac-quīrere (< ad + quaerere) = sibi quaerere, nancīscī

Fac tibi consuēscat: nīl adsuētūdine māius,
  quam tū dum capiās, taedia nūlla fuge!
Tē semper videat, tibi semper praebeat aurēs,
  exhibeat vultūs noxque diēsque tuōs.
Cum tibi māior erit fīdūcia, posse requīrī,
  cum procul absentī cūra futurus eris,
dā requiem! Requiētus ager bene crēdita reddit,
  terraque caelestēs ārida sorbet aquās.

....

côn-/ad-suēscere -ēvisse +*dat* = ūsū nōscere; fac (ut) *illa* tibi cōnsuēscat
cōn-/ad-suētūdō -inis *f* (< -*suēscere*) = vīta ūsū coniūncta; nīl māius *est* adsuētūdine (: quam adsuētūdō)
taedium -ī *n* = rēs molesta cuius tē taedet; taedi*um* nūll*um* fuge (: vītā)!
tibi praebeat aurēs : tē loquentem audiat
ex-hibēre = ostendere; noxque diēsque vult*um* tu*um* exhibeat : et nocte et diē exhibeātur vultus tuus
cum tibi māior fīdūcia erit *tē* posse requīrī (: dēsīderārī) : cum magis cōnfīdis tē *ab illā* dēsīderātum īrī
cum procul absentī *puellae* cūra futūrus eris : cum puella procul absēns cūram dē tē habēbit
re-quiēs -ētis (*acc* -iem) *f* = quiēs
(ager) requiētus = quī requiēvit (sine frūgibus) | serere sēvisse satum
crēdita : sēmina sata (agrō crēdita)
āridus -a -um = siccus; terra ārida caelestēs aquās (: imbrēs) sorbet
sorbēre = bibere

[*Helenē et Paris adulter*]

Sed mora tūta brevis: lentēscunt tempore cūrae
  vānēscitque absēns et novus intrat amor.
Dum Menelāus abest, Helenē, nē sōla iacēret,
  hospitis est tepidō nocte recepta sinū.
Quī stupor hic, Menelāe, fuit! Tū sōlus abībās,
  īsdem sub tēctīs hospes et uxor erant!
Accipitrī timidās crēdis – furiōse! – columbās,
  plēnum montānō crēdis ovīle lupō!
Nīl Helenē peccat, nihil hic committit adulter;
  quod tū, quod faceret quīlibet, ille facit.

Helenē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn) = Helena, uxor Menelāī
sed mora tūta brevis *est*
lentēscere = lentus fierī, neglegī
cūrae : amōrēs
vānēscere = ē-vānēscere, dēsinere
amor absēns (: absentis) vānēscit et novus amor (: amātor) intrat
tepidus -a -um = placidē calidus
nocte *in* tepidō sinū hospitis recepta est; hospes: Paris
stupor -ōris *m* = factum stultum, *stultitia*
īsdem = iīsdem; sub *eō*dem tēct*ō*
furiōse! *voc*
ovīle -is *n* = locus quō inclūduntur ovēs; plēnum ovīle (: omnēs ovēs tuās) montānō lupō crēdis!
peccāre = prāvē facere
com-mittere = (malum) facere
ille (Paris) facit *id* quod tū *facerēs*, quod quī-libet *vir* faceret

Cōgis adulterium dandō tempusque locumque;
quid nisi consiliō est ūsa puella tuō?
Quid faciat? vir abest, et adest nōn rūsticus hospes,
et timet in vacuō sōla cubāre torō.
Vīderit Atrīdēs; Helenēn ego crīmine solvō:
ūsa est hūmānī commoditāte virī.

cōgis *uxōrem ad* adulterium
quid *fēcit* puella nisi *quod* cōnsiliō tuō ūsa est?
nōn rūsticus : urbānus
Atrīdēs -ae *m*, Menelāus, Atreī fīlius
vīderit Atrīdēs : Atrīdēs videat (reputet) quid fēcerit | At-rī|dēs
crīmine solvere : excūsāre
hūmānus = urbānus et cōmis
commoditās -ātis *f* = tempus aptum
ūsa est commoditāte virī hūmānī (: ā virō hūmānō datā)

vīpera 

[*Īra fēminae paelice in lectō iugālī dēprehēnsā*]

Sed neque fulvus aper mediā tam saevus in īrā est,
fulmineō rabidōs cum rotat ōre canēs,
nec lea, cum catulīs lactentibus ūbera praebet,
nec brevis ignārō vīpera laesa pede
fēmina quam sociī dēprēnsā paelice lectī:
ārdet et in vultū pignora mentis habet;
in ferrum flammāsque ruit positōque decōre
fertur, ut Āoniī cornibus icta deī.
Coniugis admissum violātaque iūra marīta est
barbara per natōs Phāsias ulta suōs;
altera dīra parēns haec est quam cernis hirundō:
aspice, signātum sanguine pectus habet.
Hoc bene compositōs, hoc fīrmōs solvit amōrēs;

dē-prehendere/-prēndere -disse -ēnsum = prehendere, subitō invenīre
fulvus -a -um: color leōnis et aprī
tam saevus ... quam fēmina (*v.* 377)
fulmineus -a -um < fulmen; ōre fulmineō : dentibus fulmineīs
rabidus -a -um = īrā saevā incēnsus
rotāre (< rota) = circum iactāre
lea -ae *f* = leō fēmina
catulus -ī *m* = pullus (canis/leae)
lactēns -entis *adi* = lac mātris bibēns
vīpera -ae *f* = anguis parva (brevis)
nec brevis vīpera ignārō (: incautō) pede laesa *tam saeva in īrā est* quam fēmina paelice lectī sociī (: in lectō iugālī) dēpre*h*ēnsā
pignus -oris *n* = signum (testificāns)
pign*us* mentis *furiōsae*
in ferrum flammāsque : parata ad paelicem gladiō et igne necandam
positō (: neglēctō) decōre fertur (: it) : ut *Baccha* cornibus *Bacchī* icta
īcere īcisse ictum = percutere
admissum -ī *n* = peccātum
marītus -a -um = iugālis
Phāsias (*Mēdēa*) barbara admissum coniugis (*Iāsonis*) violātaque iūra marīta ulta est per nātōs suōs (: nātōs suōs necandō: ita Mēdēa furiōsa Iāsonem adulterum pūnīvit)
dīra parēns: *Procnē* -ēs *f*, quae item marītī adulterium ulta est necandō fīliō – et mūtāta est in hirundinem, cui est pectus ruber (sanguineus)
hoc : adulterium

ista crīmina : crīmina adulteriī

crīmina sunt cautīs ista timenda virīs.

cēnsūra -ae *f* (< cēnsēre) = sententia : nec cēnseō *tē* ūnī puellae dōnandum esse

Nec mea vōs ūnī dōnat cēnsūra puellae;

dī melius *faciant!*– nupta hoc (: ūnum virum amandum) vix tenēre potest

dī melius! – vix hoc nupta tenēre potest.

lūdite! : gaudēte (amandō)!
modestus -a -um (< modus) = modum nōn excēdēns, cautus

Lūdite, sed fūrtō cēlētur culpa modestō;

nūlla glōria peccātī suī (: ob peccātum suum) *cuiquam* petenda est

glōria peccātī nūlla petenda suī est.

nec (nē) dederis = nōlī dare
cognōvisse : re-cognōvisse

Nec dederis mūnus, cognōsse quod altera possit,

nēquitia -ae *f* (< nēquam) = peccātum, amor fūrtīvus

nec sint nēquitiae tempora certa tuae,

latebra -ae *f* = locus ubi latet aliquis
nē fēmina tē capiat (: dēprehendat) *in* latebrīs sibi nōtīs

et, nē tē capiat latebrīs sibi fēmina nōtīs,

con-venīre +*acc.*: aliquem (= cum aliquō) con-venīre; nōn omnis *fēmina* ūnō (: eōdem) locō convenienda est

nōn ūnō est omnis convenienda locō;

et, quotiēns scrībēs, tōtās prius ipse tabellās

plūs quam sibi missa : aliās litterās quae male dēlētae sunt

īnspice: plūs multae quam sibi missa legunt.

....

torpēre = languēre, iners esse, fatīgārī

[*Dē amōre torpentī excitandō*]

sunt *fēminae* quibus timida indulgentia in-grātē servit : quibus indulgentia virī timidī grāta nōn est
in-grātus -a -um; *adv* -ē = sine grātiā
sub-esse = clam adesse
aemula -ae *f* = altera amīca, paelex

Sunt quibus ingrātē timida indulgentia servit

et, sī nūlla subest aemula, languet amor;

luxuriāre = superbē gaudēre

luxuriant animī rēbus plērumque secundīs,

commoda patī : rēs secundās ferre

nec facile est aequā commoda mente patī.

ut ignis, absūmptīs ... vīribus, ipse levis (: exiguus) latet ..., sīc (*v.*443)

Ut levis absūmptīs paulātim vīribus ignis

cānēre = cānus esse
cinis in summō igne cānet : cinis cānus ignem operit

ipse latet, summō cānet in igne cinis,

sulphur -uris *n*, māteria fulva et olēns quae facile incenditur

sed tamen exstīnctās admōtō sulphure flammās

invenit, et lūmen quod fuit ante redit:
sīc, ubi pigra sitū sēcūraque pectora torpent,
ācribus est stimulīs ēliciendus amor.
Fac timeat dē tē tepidamque recalface mentem;
palleat indiciō crīminis illa tuī!
Ō quater et quotiēns numerō comprēndere nōn est
fēlīcem dē quō laesa puella dolet!
quae simul invītās crīmen pervēnit ad aurēs,
excidit, et miserae vōxque colorque fugit.
Ille ego sim cuius laniet furiōsa capillōs,
ille ego sim tenerās cui petat ungue genās,
quem videat lacrimāns, quem torvīs spectet ocellīs,
quō sine nōn possit vīvere – posse velit!
Sī spatium quaerās, breve sit, quō laesa querātur,
nē lentā vīrēs colligat īra morā.
Candida iam dūdum cingantur colla lacertīs,
inque tuōs flēns est accipienda sinūs.
Ōscula dā flentī, Veneris dā gaudia flentī:
pāx erit – hōc ūnō solvitur īra modō.
Cum bene saevierit, cum certa vidēbitur hostis,
tum pete concubitūs foedera: mītis erit.

invenit : suscitat
lūmen : flammae

situs -ūs *m* = quiēs, languor | pig-ra
ubi pectora sitū pigra sēcūraque torpent | sē-cūra = sine cūrā, tūta

stimulus -ī *m* = rēs quae stimulat
ē-licere -iō -uisse -itum = excitāre

fac *ut illa* timeat dē tē (: tuō amōre)
tepidus = parum calidus
re-calfacere = iterum calfacere

indicium -ī *n* = nūntius (maleficiī)

ō quater ... fēlīcem (: fēlīcissimum) *virum*...!
nōn est + *īnf* = fierī nōn potest, nōn licet; numerō com-pre*h*endere nōn est : numerārī nōn potest
laesa puella : quae virī peccātō laesa esse vidētur
simul crīmen ad invītās aurēs pervēnit : simul *atque* invīta crīmen *virī* audīvit
ex-cidere = concidere (sine mente)
miserae vōxque colorque fugit (: deest) : misera *puella* mūta pallēscit

utinam ego sim ille cuius capillōs furiōsa *puella* laniet, ... cui tenerās genās ungue petat!

torvus -a -um = mināns, sevērus

sine quō vīvere nōn possit, *quamvīs* posse velit!

breve sit *spatium* (tempus) quō laesa querātur

nē īra vīrēs colligat (: validior fīat) lentā morā

coll*um* candid*um* lacertīs cing*ātur* : collum *puellae* candidum complectāris
flēns in tu*um* sin*um* accipienda est

saevīre -iisse = saevus esse
hostis -is *f* ↔ amīca
con-cubitus -ūs *m* < con-cumbere
foedus -eris *n* = lēx quā pāx statuitur; pete foedera concubitūs = pete pācem concubitū

illīc : in concubitū
dē-pōnere; tēlīs (: armīs) dēpositīs
Concordia -ae *f*, dea

Illīc dēpositīs habitat Concordia tēlīs,

illō locō : in amantium lectō
Grātia -ae *f*, dea

illō – crēde mihī – Grātia nāta locō est.

columbae quae modo pugnā*v*ērunt sua rōstra iungunt (: 'ōsculantur')
rōstrum -ī *n* = ōs avis

Quae modo pugnārunt, iungunt sua rōstra columbae,

blanditiās verbaque : blanda verba
murmur : vōx columbārum

quārum blanditiās verbaque murmur habet.

[*Animus ferus amōre mollītur*]

cōn-fūsus -a -um = turbātus, mixtus
mōlēs -is *f* = ingēns fōrma incondita, *Gr chaos n*

Prīma fuit rērum cōnfūsa sine ōrdine mōles

sīdera : caelum; fretum : mare

unaque erat faciēs sīdera, terra, fretum;

caelum terrīs (: super terrās) impositum *est*

mox caelum impositum terrīs, humus aequore cīncta est

suās partēs : caelum, terram, mare
ināne chaos : chaos sine ōrdine

inque suās partēs cessit ināne chaos;

habendās : *incolās* habendās

silva ferās, volucrēs āēr accēpit habendās;

piscēs! *voc*
dē-litēscere -lituisse (< latēre) = sē occultāre

in liquidā, piscēs, dēlituistis aquā.

genus hūmānum = genus hominum
sōlīs : vāstīs | ag-rīs

Tum genus hūmānum sōlīs errābat in agrīs

id (: genus hūmānum)
merae vīrēs : nihil praeter vīrēs

idque merae vīrēs et rude corpus erat;

fuerat : erat
: in silvā habitābant, herbam edēbant, in frondibus cubābant

silva domus fuerat, cibus herba, cubīlia frondēs,

cognitus -a -um = nōtus; nūllī alter cognitus erat = inter sē ignōtī erant

iamque diū nūllī cognitus alter erat.

trux trucis *adi* = ferōx, saevus
blanda voluptās (: amor grātus) trucēs animōs mollī*v*isse fertur (: dīcitur)

Blanda trucēs animōs fertur mollīsse voluptās:

cōnstiterant : stābant

cōnstiterant ūnō fēmina virque locō.

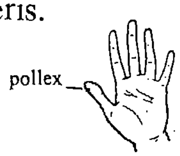
ipsī didicēr*unt* nūllō magistrō *docente*

Quid facerent, ipsī nūllō didicēre magistrō;

Venus nūllā arte dulce opus *amandī* per-ēgit

arte Venus nūllā dulce perēgit opus.

Āles habet quod amet; cum quō sua gaudia iungat
invenit in mediā fēmina piscis aquā,
cerva parem sequitur, serpēns serpente tenētur;
haeret 'adulteriō' cum cane nexa canis;
laeta salītur ovis, taurō quoque laeta iuvenca est;
sustinet immundum sīma capella marem.
In furiās agitantur equae spatiōque remōta
per loca dīviduōs amne sequuntur equōs.
Ergō age et īrātae medicāmina fortia praebē!
illa ferī requiem sōla dolōris habent,
illa Machāoniōs superant medicāmina sūcōs;
hīs, ubi peccāris, restituendus eris.



[*Phoebō pārēte monentī!*]

Haec ego cum canerem, subitō manifestus Apollō
mōvit inaurātae pollice fīla lyrae.
In manibus laurus, sacrīs indūta capillīs
laurus erat: vātēs ille videndus adit.
Is mihi "Lascīvī" dīxit "praeceptor Amōris,
dūc, age, discipulōs ad mea templa tuōs!
Est ubi dīversum fāmā celebrāta per orbem

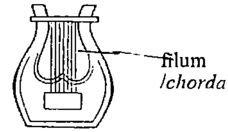
quod amet : mārem quem amet
piscis fēmina (↔ mās) in mediā aquā invenit *marem* cum quō sua gaudia iungat (: cum quō gaudēns sē iungat)

cervus -ī *m*, mās; *cerva* -ae *f*
pār paris *m* = socius; parem : cervum
serpēns -entis *f/m* = anguis

canis -is *m/f*
nectere nexuisse nexum = iungere

salīre +*acc:* mās fēminam salīre vult

capella –ae *f* = capra
sīmus -a -um = cui nārēs lātae sunt; sīma capella marem (: caprum) immundum *tergō* sustinet
furia -ae *f* = furor
spatium -ī *n* = locus quī interest
remōtus -a -um = longinquus
equae per loca spatiō remōta equōs amne *ab sē* dīviduōs sequuntur
dīviduus -a -um = dīvīsus
īrātae *fēminae* (*dat*)
medicāmen -inis *n* = remedium; medicāmina fortia (: valida) : Veneris gaudia (*v.* 459)
illa sōla requiem ferī dolōris habent (: fīnem ferī dolōris faciunt)
sūcus -ī *m* = pōtiō ē pōmīs pressa
Machāonius -a -um < Machāōn -onis *m*, medicus Graecus perītus
ubi (: cum) peccā*ve*ris
re-stituere : sānāre, corrigere



lyra -ae *f*
= fidēs

in-aurātus -a -um = aurātus
fīla lyrae inaurātae pollice mōvit

induere +*dat:* sacrīs capillīs laurus indūta (: imposita) erat | sac|rīs

vātēs: Apollō est deus vātum

lascīvus -a -um = laetus, libenter lūdēns

ad me*um* templ*um* (: Delphōs)

per dīversum orbem : per ūniversum orbem terrārum
celebrātus -a -um = multīs nōtus

littera : īnscrīptiō: "nōsce tē ipsum" (Graecē: γνωθι σεαυτον)
quae iubet quemque 'sibi (: ā sē) cognōscī' (: 'sē cognōscere')
sibi nōtus esse = sē nōvisse

littera 'cognōscī' quae 'sibi' quemque iubet.

Quī sibi nōtus erit, sōlus sapienter amābit

omne opus ad vīrēs suās (: prō vīribus, ut poterit) ex-iget
ex-igere -ēgisse -āctum = peragere

atque opus ad vīrēs exiget omne suās:

is cui faciem *pulchram* nātūra dedit ab illā (: puellā) spectētur

cui faciem nātūra dedit, spectētur ab illā;

is cui color *pulcher* est
umerō patente (: nūdō) *ac*cubet

cui color est, umerō saepe patente cubet;

is quī sermōne placet
taciturnus -a -um = tacitus, quī tacēre solet

quī sermōne placet, taciturna silentia vītet;

quī canit arte, canat; quī bibit arte, bibat.

in mediō sermōne
ōrātōrēs disertī

Sed neque dēclāment mediō sermōne disertī,

nec nōn sānus (: īnsānus) poēta sua scrīpta legat (: recitet)

nec sua nōn sānus scrīpta poēta legat!"

Sīc monuit Phoebus: Phoebō pārēte monentī!

certa fidēs est in ōre sacrō huius deī : verbīs sacrīs huius deī fīdendum est
sac|rō

certa deī sacrō est huius in ōre fidēs. -

[*Dolōrēs amātōrī ferendī*]

propiōra *n pl* : rēs propiōrēs (meam Artem)

Ad propiōra vocor: quisquis sapienter amābit,

ē nostrā (: meā) 'Arte *amātōriā*' feret *id* quod petet
sulcus -ī *m* = līnea per agrum arāta
nōn semper sulcī (: ager arātus) crēdita (: sēmina) cum faenore reddunt
faenus -oris *n* = lucrum ē rē crēditā factum
ratēs : nāvēs

vincet et ē nostrā quod petet Arte feret.

Crēdita nōn semper sulcī cum faenore reddunt,

nec semper dubiās adiuvat aura ratēs:

id quod *amantēs* iuvat exiguum *est*
laed*at* : laedere potest

quod iuvat exiguum, plūs est quod laedat amantēs,

amantēs animō suō (: sibi) multa ferenda (: patienda) prō-pōnant (exspectent)

prōpōnant animō multa ferenda suō.

Athos -ī *m*, mōns Macedoniae
quot leporēs *sunt* in Athō, quot .... – tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs (*v.* 519)
Hybla -ae *f*, regiō Siciliae unde venit mel optimum | Hyb-lā

Quot leporēs in Athō, quot apēs pāscuntur in Hyblā,

caerula quot bācās Palladis arbor habet,
lītore quot conchae – tot sunt in amōre dolōrēs;
quae patimur multō spīcula felle madent.


bāca -ae *f*

concha -ae *f*


caerul(e)us -a -um: color caelī/maris/oleae; caerula arbor Palladis: *olea*
quot bācās caerula Palladis arbor habet, quot conchae *sunt in* lītore – tot dolōrēs in amōre sunt

spīculum -ī *n* = sagitta; spīcula (*amōris*) quae patimur multō felle madent | madēre = madidus esse
fel fellis *n* = liquidum iecoris acerbum (: *venēnum* -ī *n* = quod morbum vel mortem affert)

Dicta erit 'īsse forās' quam tū fortasse vidēbis:
īsse forās et tē falsa vidēre putā!

sī dicta erit '*i*isse forās' *ea* quam tū fortasse *intus* vidēbis, ...
putā (: crēde) *eam* iisse forās...!

Clausa tibī fuerit prōmissā iānua nocte:
perfer et immundā pōnere corpus humō!

sī iānua tib*i* clausa erit prōmissā nocte (: nocte quae tibi amantī prōmissa est)
et *in* immundā humō perfer corpus pōnere!

Forsitan et vultū mendāx ancilla superbō
dīcet "Quid nostrās obsidet iste forēs?"

mendāx -ācis *adi* = quī mentītur
ob-sidēre = sedēre ante...


postis -is *m*

Postibus et dūrae supplex blandīre puellae
et capitī dēmptās in fore pōne rosās!

blandīrī +*dat* = blanditiīs suādēre; postibus (: foribus, ut aperiantur!)
dēmere +*dat:* rosās capitī (: dē capite) dēmptās (rosās : rosārum corōnam, quā ōrnātur convīva)

Cum volet, accēdēs, cum tē vītābit, abībis:
dēdecet ingenuōs taedia ferre suī.

cum *amīca* volet (ut accēdās)
accēdēs : accēde! abībis : abī!
dē-decet (↔ decet) = indignum est
taedia suī ferre = ferre (: sinere) *puellam* suī taedēre | suī *gen* < sē

....

Nec maledicta putā nec verbera ferre puellae
turpe nec ad tenerōs ōscula ferre pedēs. –

male-dictum -ī *n* < male dīcere
nec maledicta nec verbera puellae ferre turpe putā nec .... : nōlī putāre *tibi* turpe *esse* maledicta et verbera puellae ferre (: patī) – et ōscula ferre ad tenerōs pedēs!

[*Labor arduus poscitur*]

arduus -a -um = difficilis

Quid moror in parvīs? animus māiōribus īnstat;
magna canō: tōtō pectore, vulgus, ades!

in parvīs : in parvīs rēbus
īnstāre +*dat* = operam dare, studēre
animus *meus* māiōribus īnstat
tōtō pectore (: animō) ades! : attentē audī! | vulgus! *voc*

ardua (: rēs arduās) mōlior, sed nūlla virtūs *est* nisi ardua

Ardua mōlīmur, sed nūlla – nisi ardua – virtūs;

nostrā (: meā) Arte

difficilis nostrā poscitur Arte labor.

rīvālis -is *m* = alter vir cui eadem est amīca
victōria tēcum stābit : vincēs

Rīvālem patienter habē: victōria tēcum

Arx Iovis, Capitōlium

stābit, eris magnī victor in Arce Iovis.

....

in-nuere = capite mōtō signum dare
sī illa (*rīvālī*) innuet, ferās (: patiāris)! *sī* (*epistulam eī*) scrībet, nē tange (: nōlī tangere) tabellās!
unde volet *venīre, inde* veniat! quōque *eī* libēbit *īre, eō* eat!

Innuet illa, ferās! scrībet, nē tange tabellās!
unde volet, veniat! quōque libēbit, eat!

haec marītī in lēgitimā uxōre praestant (: lēgitimae uxōrī permittunt)
Somnus, deus; cum tū quoque, tener (: placide) Somne, ad partēs venīs
ad partēs venīre : partēs suās agere : cum marītō placidum somnum dās

Haec in lēgitimā praestant uxōre marītī,
cum, tener, ad partēs tū quoque, Somne, venīs.

in hāc arte : in arte rīvālem patiendī
perfectus -a -um = optimus
monēre : docēre; monitī : discipulī
ipse minor (: minus doctus) sum monitīs meīs (*abl* : quam monitī meī)

Hāc ego, cōnfiteor, nōn sum perfectus in arte.
Quid faciam? monitīs sum minor ipse meīs!

palam *adv/prp* + *abl* ↔ clam; mē palam = cōram mē; mē-ne palam quisquam *meae* puellae signa det?
nec mē quō libet īra ferat : nec īrā quō libet (ad quid-libet) ferar?

Mēne palam nostrae det quisquam signa puellae
et patiar nec mē quō libet īra ferat?

vir suus (meae amīcae) ōscula dederat; ōscula data *esse* questus sum
barbaria -ae *f* = mōs barbarus
ab-undāre + *abl* = nimis plēnus esse
meus amor barbariā abundat

Ōscula vir dederat, meminī, suus; ōscula questus
sum data: barbariā noster abundat amor.

nōn semel : saepius
conciliāre = amīcitiā coniungere, amīcōs facere; doctior *est* ille quō conciliante aliī virī veniunt

Nōn semel hoc vitium nocuit mihi; doctior ille
quō veniunt aliī conciliante virī.

nescīsse = nescīvisse
sine *ut* fūrta *amīcae* tegantur (: cēlentur) | fūrtum : amor fūrtīvus
nē pudor ab ōre fassō (: quod *fūrtum* fassum est) victus fugiat (?)

Sed melius nescīsse fuit: sine fūrta tegantur,
nē fugiat fassō victus ab ōre pudor.

parcere + *inf* = dēsistere; parcite dēprēndere (: nōlīte dēprēndere) vestrās *amīcās!*
verba dare + *dat* = fallere; (facite) putent *sē vōbīs* verba dedisse

Quō magis, ō iuvenēs, dēprēndere parcite vestrās;
peccent – peccantēs verba dedisse putent!

Crēscit amor prēnsīs: ubi pār fortūna duōrum est,
  in causā damnī perstat uterque suī.

[*Mārs et Venus dēprehēnsī dolīs Vulcānī*]

Fābula nārrātur tōtō nōtissima caelō:
  Mulciberis captī Mārsque Venusque dolīs.
Mārs pater īnsānō Veneris turbātus amōre
  dē duce terribilī factus amātor erat;
nec Venus ōrantī (neque enim dea mollior ūlla est)
  rūstica Grādīvō difficilisque fuit.
Ā, quotiēns lascīva pedēs rīsisse marītī
  dīcitur et dūrās igne vel arte manūs!
Mārte palam simul est Vulcānum imitāta – decēbat,
  multaque cum fōrmā grātia mixta fuit.
Sed bene concubitūs prīmō cēlāre solēbant:
  plēna verēcundī culpa pudōris erat.
Indiciō Sōlis – quis Sōlem fallere potest? –
  cognita Vulcānō coniugis ācta suae.
(Quam mala, Sōl, exempla movēs! Pete mūnus ab ipsā:
  et tibi, sī taceās, quod dare possit, habet.)

prēnsīs : iīs quī (dē)prehēnsī sunt
ubi *mala* fortūna pār est duōrum, uterque perstat in causā damnī suī (: in causā quae iīs damnum dedit) – *sīcut Mārs et Venus!*

Vulcānus -ī *m*, deus fabrōrum claudus, marītus Veneris

tōtō caelō (: omnibus diīs) nōtissima

Mulciber -eris *m*, Vulcānus
Mārs Venusque dolīs Mulciberis captī

Mārs pater īnsānō amōre Veneris turbātus | Mārs: pater *Rōmulī*

dux : dux bellī

nec Venus Grādīvō ōrantī rūstica (: invīta) difficilisque fuit
Grādīvus -ī *m* = Mārs

quotiēns *Venus* lascīva pedēs marītī rīsisse dīcitur! (Vulcanō claudō pedēs prāvī erant)
: manūs quae igne vel arte *fabrī* dūrae factae erant

Mārte palam (: cōram Mārte) *Venus* simul Vulcānum *claudum* imitāta est (dērīdendī causā) – decēbat *eam!*
cum fōrmā (: pulchritūdine) multa grātia (: grātus modus agendī) mixta fuit

verēcundus -a -um = modestus, timidus (ob pudōrem)

(Sōl omnia videt)

āctum -ī *n* = quod āctum est, factum
Vulcānō ācta coniugis suae cognita *sunt*: Vulcānus ācta coniugis suae cognōvit

quam mala exempla movēs (: dās)!
pete mūnus (*amōris*) ab ipsā *Venere:* sī taceās, habet quod et*iam* tibi dare possit

Mulciber obscūrōs lectum circāque superque
 dispōnit laqueōs; lūmina fallit opus.
Fingit iter Lēmnon. Veniunt ad foedus amantēs:
 implicitī laqueīs nūdus uterque iacent!
Convocat ille deōs; praebent spectācula captī,
 vix lacrimās Venerem continuisse putant.
Nōn vultūs tēxisse suōs, nōn dēnique possunt
 partibus obscēnīs opposuisse manūs.
Hīc aliquis rīdēns "In mē, fortissime Māvors,
 sī tibi sunt onerī, vincula trānsfer!" ait.
Vix precibus, Neptūne, tuīs captīva resolvit
 corpora; Mārs Thrācēn occupat, illa Paphon.
Hōc tibi perfectō, Vulcāne, quod ante tegēbant,
 līberius faciunt, et pudor omnis abest.
Saepe tamen dēmēns 'stultē fēcisse!' fatēris,
 'tē'que ferunt 'artis paenituisse tuae'.
Hoc vetitī vōs este! vetat dēprēnsa Diōnē
 īnsidiās illās quās tulit ipsa dare.
Nec vōs rīvālī laqueōs dispōnite nec vōs
 excipite arcānā verba notāta manū;
ista virī captent, sī iam captanda putābunt,

: Mulciber et circā et super lectum obscūrōs laqueōs dispōnit
laqueus -ī *m* = vinculum, rēte
lūmina (: oculōs) fallit opus : opus vidērī nōn potest (*obscūrum* est)
fingit iter (: sē īre) Lēmn*on* (*acc Gr*)
Lēmnos -ī *f*, īnsula Vulcānō sacra
foedus -eris *n* = quod inter duōs statuitur, locus et tempus statūtum
uterque iac*et*

ille : Vulcānus
(Venus et Mārs) captī spectācul*um* *diīs* praebent
Venerem lacrimās vix continuisse putant = Venus lacrimās vix continuisse putātur
vultūs suōs *tegere* nōn possunt, nōn dēnique (: nē quidem) partibus obscēnīs op-*pōnere* manūs
partēs (corporis) obscēnae : partēs pudendae, *pudenda* (*n pl*)
deus aliquis (Mercurius)
Māvors -rtis *m* = Mārs

onerī esse = gravis esse, molestus esse
captīvus -a -um = captus (ab hoste)
vix *tandem* (precibus tuīs, Neptūne) *Vulcānus* captīva corpora re-solvit
Thrācē -ēs *f* (*acc Gr* -ēn) = Thrācia
occupāre = (locum) suum facere, in suum locum īre
Paphos -ī *f* (*acc Gr* -on), urbs Cyprī Venerī sacra; Cyprus -ī *f*, īnsula
hōc tibi (: *ā tē*) perfectō, Vulcane, *Mārs et Venus* līberius faciunt quod ante tegēbant (: cēlābant)

'*tē* stultē fēcisse!' fatēris (: "stultē fēcī!")
paenitēre -uisse; paenitet +*acc/gen*: ferunt (: dīcunt) 'tē paenit*ēre* artis tuae' (Vulcānus: "mē paenitet artis meae")
vetāre -uī -itum; hoc vōs vetitī este : vōbīs nōn licet hoc facere
Diōnē -ēs *f* = Venus (/dea, Veneris māter)

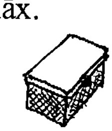
ex-cipere : captāre
notāre = scrībere

ista virī (: marītī) captent, sī iam *ea* captanda *esse* putābunt

quōs faciet iūstōs ignis et unda virōs.
Ēn iterum testor: nīl hīc nisi lēge remissum
lūditur; in nostrīs īnstita nūlla iocīs.

['Mystēria' Veneris cēlanda sunt]

Quis Cereris rītūs ausit vulgāre profānīs
magnaque Thrēiciā sacra reperta Samō?
Exigua est virtūs praestāre silentia rēbus;
at contrā gravis est culpa tacenda loquī.
Ō bene, quod frūstrā captātīs arbore pōmīs
garrulus in mediā Tantalus āret aquā!
Praecipuē Cytherēa iubet sua 'sacra' tacērī;
admoneō, veniat nē quis ad illa loquāx.
Condita sī nōn sunt Veneris 'mystēria' cistīs


cista -ae *f*

nec cava vēsānīs ictibus aera sonant,
at tamen inter nōs mediō versantur in ūsū,
sed sīc, inter nōs ut latuisse velint.
Ipsa Venus pūbem, quotiēns vēlāmina pōnit,
prōtegitur laevā sēmireducta manū.


Venus

(virī) quōs ignis et unda (: aqua) virōs iūstōs (: marītōs lēgitimōs) faciet
ignis et aqua novae nuptae datur
testārī = affirmāre
lēge remissum (: permissum) : lēgitimum (Caesaris Augustī *lēx Iūlia dē adulteriīs* adulterium vetuit)
lūdere : iocōsē dīcere
in nostrīs iocīs (: in meīs versibus iocōsīs) nūlla īnstita (: nupta) *est*

mystēria -ōrum *n pl* = sacra arcāna
rītus -ūs *m* = modus sacra faciendī
rītūs Cereris arcānī sunt: *mystēria*
ausit (*coni praes* < audēre) = audeat
vulgāre = vulgō nōtum facere
profānus -a -um = quī deōs nōn colit, quī sacra neglegit | sac-ra
Thrēicius -a -um < Thrēcē/Thrācia; Thrēicia Samos = Samothrāca -ae *f*, īnsula ubi mystēria Cybelēs reperiuntur (: fīunt): *in* Thrēiciā Samō
rēbus silentia praestāre = rēs silēre
tacenda *n pl* : silenda, arcāna; tacēre +*acc:* rem tacēre = dē rē tacēre
ō bene *accidit* quod...
Tantalus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae; quia arcāna deōrum patefēcit, apud Inferōs sitim et famem patitur in aquā stāns dum pōma frūstrā *ex* arbore captat
garrulus -a -um = quī nimis loquitur
ārēre = āridus esse, sitim patī
Veneris 'sacra/mystēria' : ācta amātōria | sac-ra

loquāx -ācis *adi* = garrulus; admoneō nē quis loquāx ad illa (sacra) veniat

con-dere -didisse -ditum = dēpōnere
*et*sī Veneris 'mystēria' *in* cistīs condita nōn sunt nec cava aera (: cymbala) vēsānīs ictibus sonant, ...
vēsānus -a -um = furiōsus
ictus -ūs *m* < īcere
arcāna sacra in *cistīs* servantur et in rītū *cymbala* (cava aera) pulsantur

at tamen *Veneris 'mystēria'* inter nōs in mediō ūsū versantur

latuisse : lat*ēre*; inter nōs latēre : ab aliīs non vidērī

pūbēs -is *f* = pars vorporis pudenda
vēlāmen -inis *n* (< vēlāre) : vestis

prō-tegere = tegere, tuērī; pūb*em* prōteg*itur* : pūbem prōteg*it*
sēmi-reducta : quae partem corporis dīmidiam re-dūcit (pudīcē)

in mediō : palam
co-īre -eō -iisse: pecus co-it : marēs cum fēminīs co-eunt (concubitū)
vultūs suōs : vultum suum

In mediō passimque coit pecus: hōc quoque vīsō
āvertit vultūs saepe puella suōs.

thalamī et iānua (*clausa*) conveniunt fūrtīs nostrīs (: ad fūrta nostra : ad amōrēs nostrōs fūrtīvōs)
pars pudenda latet sub veste in-iectā

Conveniunt thalamī fūrtīs et iānua nostrīs
parsque sub iniectā veste pudenda latet,

opācus -a -um = umbrōsus; quiddam nūbis opācae : locum satis obscūrum
lūce patente minus = minus quam lūx patēns (: clāra)

et, sī nōn tenebrās, at quiddam nūbis opācae
quaerimus atque aliquid lūce patente minus.

tunc : antīquīs temporibus
cum sōlem et imbrem nōndum prohibēbat tēgula

tēgula


tēgula -ae *f*: tēctum ē tēgulīs cōnstat
quercus -ūs *f*, arbor cuius frūgēs, *glandēs*, hominēs prīscī edēbant
iūncta voluptās : iungēbantur amantēs

quercus



glāns -andis *f*

Tunc quoque, cum sōlem nōndum prohibēbat et imbrem
tēgula, sed quercus tēcta cibumque dabat,
in nemore atque antrīs, nōn sub Iove, iūncta voluptās:
tanta rudī populō cūra pudōris erat.

āctīs titulōs (*glōriōsōs*) impōnere : dē āctīs glōriārī
magnō *pretiō* emitur
loquī : glōriārī

At nunc nocturnīs titulōs impōnimus āctīs,
atque emitur magnō nīl – nisi posse loquī!

ex-cutere : quaerere (ē numerō) omnēs puellās, ubi quaeque *est*
nostra (: mea) fuit

Scīlicet excutiēs omnēs, ubi quaeque, puellās,
cuilibet ut dīcās "Haec quoque nostra fuit!"

....

parva (: dē parvīs rēbus) queror (*at sequentur māiōra: ...*)
quīdam *facta* fingunt quae vēra *esse* negārent (*sī facta essent*)
nūllī : cum nūllā | ferunt : dīcunt

Parva queror: fingunt quīdam quae vēra negārent
et 'nūllī nōn sē concubuisse!' ferunt.

ne-quīre -eō -eunt = nōn posse
sī corpora *tangere* nequeunt, nōmina quae possunt tangunt (: memorant)
fāma *fēminae* (: quod dīcitur dē fēminā), nōn tāctō corpore (: etsī corpus tāctum nōn est), crīmen habet

Corpora sī nequeunt, quae possunt nōmina tangunt,
fāmaque, nōn tāctō corpore, crīmen habet.

Ī nunc, claude forēs, cūstōs odiōse puellae,
  et centum dūrīs postibus obde serās!
Quid tūtī superest, cum nōminis exstat adulter
  et crēdī quod nōn contigit esse cupit?
Nōs etiam vērōs parcē profitēmur amōrēs,
  tēctaque sunt solidā mystica fūrta fidē.

cūstōs *voc*
odiōsus -a -um (<odium) ↔ cārus
ob-dere -didisse -ditum (+*dat*) = op-pōnere (prohibendī causā); centum serās obde dūrīs postibus!
quid tūtī superest? (: nihil...!)
ex-stāre = (ad)esse, reperīrī
cum exstat adulter nōminis (: nōmine 'adulter') et cupit crēdī *sē* esse quod nōn *sibi* contigit *esse*
nōs : ego (et meī discipulī)
parcē *adv* (↔ largē) = modestē, cautē
solidus -a -um = fīrmus, cōnstāns,
mysticus -a -um = arcānus; mystica fūrta (: 'mystēria Veneris') tēcta sunt solidā fidē (: quia mihi cōn-fīdendum est)

[*Vitia puellīs obicienda nōn sunt*]

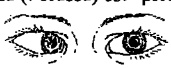
Parcite praecipuē vitia exprobrāre puellīs
  ūtile quae multīs dissimulāsse fuit.
Nec suus Andromedae color est obiectus ab illō
  mōbilis in geminō cui pede pinna fuit;
omnibus Andromachē vīsa est spatiōsior aequō,
  ūnus quī 'modicam' dīceret Hector erat.
Quod male fers, adsuēsce: ferēs bene: multa vetus-
tās
  lēniet; incipiēns omnia sentit amor.

vitia (menda) *corporis*
ob-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum +*dat:* vitium alicui ob-icere : ob vitium aliquem reprehendere
parce/parcite +*īnf* = nōlī/nōlīte
ex-probrāre = obicere
quae dissimulā*v*isse multīs ūtile fuit (= prōfuit)
Andromeda, uxor Perseī, fīlia rēgis Aethiopiae, fuscō colōre fuit
nec Andromedae suus color obiectus est ab illō (: Perseō) cui in geminō (: utrōque) pede mōbilis pinna (: āla) fuit: Perseus ālās gessit in pedibus
Andromachē -ēs *f*, uxor Hectoris
spatiōsus -a -um = amplus; spatiōsior aequō = spatiōsior (corpore) quam aequum erat, nimis spatiōsa
modicus -a -um = nec magnus nec parvus, nōn nimis magnus; ūnus quī '*eam* modicam *esse*' dīceret
male ferre ↔ bene ferre, probāre
ad-suēscere -ēvisse = cōnsuēscere, solitum facere
vetustās -ātis *f* < vetus
lēnīre = lēnem facere, mollīre

....

Eximit ipsa diēs omnēs ē corpore mendās,
  quodque fuit vitium dēsinit esse morā.

ex-imere = dēmere
diēs *f*: tempus, spatium
dēsinit *vitium* esse
morā : ob moram/spatium

mala : menda (corporis)
'fusca' vocētur cui sanguis (: corpus) *est* nigrior pice Illyricā | nig-ri-o|r
pix picis *f*, liquidum nigerrimum quō pingitur lignum servandī causā
Illyricus -a -um < Illyricum -ī *n*, terra ultrā mare Superum
paetus -a -um = cui dīversē spectant oculī (Venus paeta esse dīcitur)
rāvus -a -um = cui color oculōrum est inter nigrum et fulvum
quae male (: vix) vīva est maciē suā (: ob maciem suam)
habilis -e = facilis ad habendum
dīc 'habilem' quaecumque brevis *est*, quae turgida (: crassa) *est* 'plēnam' *dīc!*
oculī paetī 
proximitās -ātis *f* < proximus; proximitāte bonī : bonō proximō

Nōminibus mollīre licet mala: 'fusca' vocētur
nigrior Illyricā cui pice sanguis erit;
sī paeta est, 'Venerī similis', sī rāva, 'Minervae',
sit 'gracilis' maciē quae male vīva suā est;
dīc 'habilem' quaecumque brevis, quae turgida 'plēnam',
et lateat vitium proximitāte bonī.

cēnsor -ōris *m* = vir cuius *mūnus* est mōrēs cīvium īnspicere
mūnus -eris *n* = officium lēgitimum
quotus -a -um; quotus annus? : quī annus (prīmus/secundus/tertius...)?
quotus annus *eī* eat : quot annōs habeat | quō cōnsule : quō annō (nam quotannīs novī cōnsulēs eliguntur)
quae mūnera (*aetātem requīrendī*) rigidus (: sevērus) cēnsor habet
flōs *aetātis* : iuventūs
meliusque tempus perāctum *est*
albēns -entis *adi* = albus, cānus
legere = colligere, carpere
ūtilis (*ad amōrēs*) *est* aut haec aut sērior (: posterior) aetās
iste ager feret segetēs, iste serendus *est* ('ager' : fēmina mātūra)

[*Nōlī aetātem amīcae requīrere – ut cēnsor!*]

Nec quotus annus eat nec quō sit nāta requīre
cōnsule – quae rigidus mūnera cēnsor habet –
praecipuē sī flōre caret meliusque perāctum
tempus et albentēs iam legit illa comās.
Ūtilis, ō iuvenēs, aut haec aut sērior aetās:
iste feret segetēs, iste serendus ager.

....

prūdentia -ae *f* < prūdēns
illīs (*fēminīs mātūrīs*) est māior prūdentia operum : illae prūdentiōrēs sunt in operibus
et sōlus adest ūsus quī artificēs facit
munditiae : rēs quibus mundae fiunt
re-pendere = restituere; annōrum damna : quod annīs periit
cūrā *corporis*

Adde, quod est illīs operum prūdentia māior,
sōlus et artificēs quī facit ūsus adest.
Illae munditiīs annōrum damna rependunt
et faciunt cūrā nē videantur anūs!

.... [*Dē concubitū*]

[*Nāsō magister erat*]



serta



myrtus -ī *f*, frutex Venerī sacer

Fīnis adest operī: palmam date, grāta iuventūs!
  sertaque odōrātae myrtea ferte comae!
Quantus apud Danaōs Podalīrius arte medendī,
  Aeacidēs dextrā, pectore Nestor erat,
quantus erat Calchās extīs, Telamōnius armīs,
  Automedōn currū, tantus amātor ego!
Mē vātem celebrāte, virī, mihi dīcite laudēs!
  cantētur tōtō nōmen in orbe meum!
Arma dedī vōbīs – dederat Vulcānus Achillī:
  vincite mūneribus vīcit ut ille datīs!
Sed quīcumque meō superārit Amāzona ferrō
  īnscrībat spoliīs: "Nāsō magister erat."

Ecce rogant tenerae 'sibi dem praecepta' puellae:
  vōs eritis chartae proxima cūra meae.

palmam date *mihi!*

serta -ōrum *n pl* = catēna flōrum
ferte serta myrtea comae odōrātae (: in comam *meam* odōrātam)
myrteus -a -um < myrtus

quantus *erat*........, tantus... (*v.* 738)
Danaī -ōrum *m pl* = Graecī
Podalīrius -ī *m*, medicus doctus
quantus Aeacidēs dextrā (: pugnā), Nestor pectore (: prūdentiā) erat
exta -ōrum *n pl* = viscera hostiae
Calchās -antis *m*, vātēs quī extīs īnspiciendīs futūra praedīcēbat
Telamōnius -ī *m* = Āiāx -ācis *m*, fīlius *Telamōnis*, dux Graecōrum
: tantus ego *sum arte amandī!*

celebrāre = celebrem (: omnibus nōtum) facere

nōmen meum in tōtō orbe cantētur!

Vulcānus Achillī *arma* dederat

mūneribus datīs vincite ut ille vīcit!

Amāzōn -onis *f* (*acc Gr* -a), fēmina mīlitāns
quīcumque meō ferrō (: meīs armīs) Amāzona superāverit
spolia -ōrum *n pl* = arma hostī victō ērepta

praeceptum -ī *n* = quod praecipitur
tenerae puellae rogant *ut* sibi dem praecepta (: "dā nōbīs praecepta!")
charta : liber; vōs eritis cūra proxima chartae meae : vōs cūrābō in librō meō proximō (librō III)

LIBER TERTIVS

Arma dedī Danaīs in Amāzonas; arma supersunt
quae tibi dem et turmae, Penthesilēa, tuae.

Amāzon*as acc pl Gr* = Amāzon*ēs*
turma -ae *f* = equitum numerus
Penthesilēa -ae *f*, Amāzonum rēgīna

Īte in bella parēs – vincant quibus alma Diōnē
fāverit et tōtō quī volat orbe puer.

parēs : pariter armātī
almus -a -um = benignus
favēre fāvisse fautum
puer quī *in* tōtō orbe volat : Amor

Nōn erat armātīs aequum concurrere nūdās,
sīc etiam vōbīs vincere turpe, virī!

nōn aequum (: inīquum) erat *fēminās* nūdās (: inermēs) con-currere *virīs* armātīs | con-currere +*dat* = pugnā concurrere cum
sīc vincere etiam vōbīs turpe *est*

Dīxerit ē multīs aliquis: “Quid vīrus in anguēs
adicis et rabidae trādis ovīle lupae?”

dīxerit *coni perf*: fortasse dīcet
vīrus -ī *n* (*acc* = *nōm*) = venēnum ex ōre anguis ēmissum
rabidus -a -um = furēns, saevus
lupus -ī *m*, lupa -ae *f*

Parcite paucārum diffundere crīmen in omnēs;
spectētur meritīs quaeque puella suīs.

parcite (: nōlīte) crīmen paucārum in omnēs dif-fundere
dif-fundere = passim fundere/spargere
meritum -ī *n* = factum laudandum

Sī minor Atrīdēs Helenēn, Helenēsque sorōrem
quō premat Atrīdēs crīmine māior habet,

Atrīdēs -is m, fīlius Atreī; Atrīdēs minor et māior: Menelāus et Agamemnōn (-onis) | At|rī-dēs (*bis*)
crīmine premere = accūsare
sī Atrīdēs minor *crīmen* habet quō Helenēn premat, Atrīdēsque māior *crīmen habet* quō premat Helenēs sorōrem (uxōrem suam *Clytaemēstram* quae eum necandum cūrāvit)

....

est pia Pēnelopē lūstrīs errante duōbus
et totidem lūstrīs bella gerente virō.

lūstrum -ī *n* = spatium X annōrum
pia *uxor* est Pēnelopē virō duōbus lūstrīs (: X annīs) errante et totidem lūstrīs bella gerente : dum vir (Ulixēs) ... errat et ... bella gerit
Ulixēs nōn habet crīmen quō Pēnelopēn premat!

....

Saepe virī fallunt, tenerae nōn saepe puellae
paucaque, sī quaerās, crīmina fraudis habent:

fraus fraudis *f* = dolus
crīmen habēre = accūsārī

Phāsida, iam mātrem, fallāx dīmīsit Iāsōn,
vēnit in Aesoniōs altera nupta sinūs.

Phāsida (*acc*) = Mēdēam | I|ā-sōn
in Aesoniōs sinūs : in sinūs Aesonidae (Iāsonis)
altera nupta: *Creūsa*, nova uxor Iāsonis Mēdēā dīmissā

Quantum in tē, Thēseu, volucrēs Ariadna marīnās	quantum in tē *est* = tuā causā marīnus -a -um < mare
pāvit in ignōtō sōla relicta locō!	pāscere pāvisse pāstum = alere in ignōtō locō (: Naxī) relicta
....	
Et fāmam pietātis habet, tamen hospes et ēnsem	et fāmam pietātis habet *Aenēās*
praebuit et causam mortis, Elissa, tuae!	Elissa = Dīdō
Quid vōs perdiderit dīcam: nescīstis amāre!	vōs: *Mēdēam, Ariadnam, Dīdōnem,* et cēterās | nescī*vi*stis
dēfuit ars vōbīs: arte perennat amor.	per-ennāre = (annōs) permanēre, dūrāre
Nunc quoque nescīrent – sed mē Cytherēa docēre	*amāre* nescīrent (*nisi ego eās docuissem*)
iussit, et ante oculōs cōnstitit ipsa meōs.	
Tum mihi "Quid miserae" dīxit "meruēre puellae?	meruēr*unt*
Trāditur armātīs vulgus inerme virīs.	vulgus inerme : turba fēminarum inermium
Illōs artificēs geminī fēcēre libellī;	illōs (: virōs) geminī libellī *(I et II)* artificēs fēcēr*unt* (: artem docuērunt)
haec quoque pars monitīs ērudienda tuīs."	haec pars : fēminae monita -ōrum *n pl* = quae monentur, praecepta | ērudienda *est*
....	

[*Carpite flōrem!*]

Dum facit ingenium, petite hinc praecepta, puellae,	facere : agere, valēre hinc : ā mē
quās pudor et lēgēs et sua iūra sinunt.	*praecepta petere* sinunt
Ventūrae memorēs iam nunc estōte senectae:	senecta -ae *f* = senectūs
sīc nūllum vōbīs tempus abībit iners.	(tempus) In-ers : ōtiōsum
Dum licet et vērōs etiamnunc ēditis annōs,	ē-dere = nōtum facere; vērōs annōs : vēram aetātem

mōre (: modō) fluentis aquae : sīcut fluēns aqua

lūdite: eunt annī mōre fluentis aquae.

praeter-īre
hōra quae praeter-iit

Nec quae praeteriit iterum revocābitur hōra,
nec quae praeteriit hōra redīre potest.

citus -a -um = celer
(tempus) lābitur : praeterit

nec *aetās* tam bona sequitur quam (bona) prīma (: prior) fuit

Ūtendum est aetāte: citō pede lābitur aetās,
nec bona tam sequitur quam bona prīma fuit.

....

ex-clūdere (< ex + claudere) ↔ ad-mittere

dēsertā nocte iacēbis : nocte dēserta iacēbis

rixa -ae *f* = iūrgium violentum, certāmen

nec māne līm*en* ros*īs* *sparsum* inveniēs

Tempus erit quō tū, quae nunc exclūdis amantēs,
frīgida dēsertā nocte iacēbis anus,
nec tua frangētur nocturnā iānua rixā,
sparsa nec inveniēs līmina māne rosā.

citō *adv* < citus -a -um
laxāre (↔ firmāre) = laxum facere

et perit color quī in nitidō ōre fuit

Quam citō – mē miserum! – laxantur corpora rūgīs
et perit in nitidō quī fuit ōre color!

comaeque quās 'tibi ā virgine cānās fuisse' iūrās ("mihi ā virgine cānae comae fuērut!")

quāsque 'fuisse tibī cānās ā virgine' iūrās
sparguntur subitō per caput omne comae!

ex-uere (↔ induere) : adimere: exuitur vetustās (: redditur iuventūs)

carpere carpsisse carptum

Anguibus exuitur tenuī cum pelle vetustās,
nec faciunt cervōs cornua iacta senēs;
nostra sine auxiliō fugiunt bona: carpite flōrem!
quī, nisi carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

partus -ūs *m* < parere
iuventa -ae *f* = iuventūs

continuus -a -um = sine morā
messis -is *f* < metere – messum
senēscere senuisse = senex fierī

Adde quod et partūs faciunt breviōra iuventae
tempora: continuā messe senēscit ager.

....

[*Cultus fēminārum*]

Ōrdior ā cultū: cultīs bene Līber ab ūvīs
  prōvenit, et cultō stat seges alta solō.
Fōrma deī mūnus; fōrmā quota quaeque superbit!
  Pars vestrum tālī mūnere magna caret.
Cūra dabit faciem; faciēs neglēcta perībit,
  Īdaliae similis sit licet illa deae.
Corpora sī veterēs nōn sīc coluēre puellae,
  nec veterēs cultōs sīc habuēre virōs:
sī fuit Andromachē tunicās indūta valentēs,
  quid mīrum? Dūrī mīlitis uxor erat.
Scīlicet Āiācī coniūnx ōrnāta venīrēs?
  cui tegimen septem terga fuēre boum!
Simplicitās rudis ante fuit; nunc aurea Rōma est
  et domitī magnās possidet orbis opēs.
Aspice quae nunc sunt Capitōlia, quaeque fuērunt:
  'alterius' dīcēs 'illa fuisse Iovis.'
Cūria cōnsiliō nunc est dignissima tantō,
  dē stipulā Tatiō rēgna tenente fuit.
Quae nunc sub Phoebō ducibusque Palātia fulgent
  quid nisi arātūrīs pāscua būbus erant?

cultus -ūs *m* (< colere) = cūra corporis/fōrmae
Līber (: vīnum) ab ūvīs bene cultīs prō-venit, et *in bene* cultō solō...
prō-venīre = orīrī
fōrma deī mūnus *est*
quota quaeque : quot, quam paucae
superbīre +*abl* = superbē glōriārī
magna pars vestrum (: fēminārum)
faciēs -ēī *f* = fōrma | neg|lēc-ta
Īdalius -a -um < Īdalium -ī *n*, cīvitās Cyprī, Venerī sacra
licet (: quamvīs) illa sit similis *faciēī* deae Īdaliae (: Veneris)
sī veterēs puellae nōn sīc coluē*runt* corpora
sīc cultōs virōs habuē*runt*
: tunic*īs* indūta valent*ibus*
valēns -entis *adi* = dūrus
dūrī mīlitis : Hectoris
Āiāx -ācis *m*, dux Graecus fortissimus
scīlicet ōrnāta venīrēs *ad* Āiāc*em* coniūnx (: sī ciniūnx eius essēs)?
bōs bovis, *pl* bovēs, boum, būbus
tegimen -inis *n* = quod tegit; clipeus Āiācis VII tergīs (: pellibus) boum tēctus erat | fuē*runt*
magnās opēs orbis domitī possidet
qu*od* nunc *est* Capitōli*um*, *quod*-que *fuit;* Capitōlium : templum Iovis Capitōlīnī
cōnsiliō tantō : senātū Rōmānō
stīpula -ae *f* = strāmentum
rēgnum tenēre = rēgnāre
Tatius (-ī *m*) cum Rōmulō rēgnāvit
Palāti*um* qu*od* nunc sub Phoebō ducibusque (: sub aede Apollinis et domibus prīncipum) fulg*et*
aedēs Apollinis in Palātiō sita est
(bōs) arātūrus : quī arātrum trahet

Prīsca iuvent aliōs, ego mē nunc dēnique nātum
grātulor: haec aetās mōribus apta meīs,
nōn quia nunc terrae lentum subdūcitur aurum
lēctaque dīversō lītore concha venit,
nec quia dēcrēscunt effossō marmore montēs,
nec quia caeruleae mōle fugantur aquae,
sed quia cultus adest nec nostrōs mānsit in annōs
rūsticitās prīscīs illa superstes avīs.

[*Ōrnātus fēminārum*]

Vōs quoque nec cārīs aurēs onerāte lapillīs,
quōs legit in viridī dēcolor Indus aquā.
nec prōdīte gravēs īnsūtō vestibus aurō:
per quās nōs petitis, saepe fugātis opēs.
Munditiīs capimur: nōn sint sine lēge capillī;
admōtae fōrmam dantque negantque manūs;
nec genus ōrnātūs ūnum est: quod quamque decēbit
ēligat et speculum cōnsulat ante suum.
Longa probat faciēs capitis discrīmina pūrī:
sīc erat ōrnātīs Lāodamīa comīs.
Exiguum summā nōdum sibi fronte relinquī

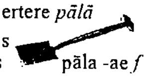
prīsca *n pl* : tempora prīsca

grātulārī +*acc*+*īnf* = dēlectārī
haec aetās mōribus meīs apta *est*

(aurum) lentum : molle, grave
sub-dūcere +*dat* = sūrsum dūcere ē

concha (: margarīta) *ē* dīversō lītore lēcta (: collēcta) venit

dē-crēscere ↔ crēscere
ef-fodere < ex +*fodere* -iō fōdisse fossum = terram vertere *pālā*



caeruleus = caerulus
mōlēs -is *f* = ingēns aedificium
pāla -ae *f*
cultus (urbānus) ↔ rūsticitās -ātis *f* (< rūsticus)
super-stes -itis *adi* +*dat* = quī restat/superest | avus -ī *m* = pater patris
illa rūsticitās prīscīs avīs superstes

ōrnātus -ūs *m* = modus ōrnandī

lapillus -ī *m* = parvus lapis : gemma

legere = colligere
dē-color -ōris *adi* = mūtātō colōre, fuscus

īn-suere -suisse -sūtum < in + *suere* (+*dat*) = fīlō fīgere; suere = vestēs fīlīs iungere

per quās opēs (: per opēs. per quās) nōs *virōs* petitis, saepe *nōs* fugātis

(capillī) sine lēge : sparsī, passī

admōtae manūs fōrmam *capillīs* dantque negantque



nōdus -ī *m*

longa faciēs probat discrīmina capitis pūrī (: mundī)

Lāodamīa -ae *f*, virō suō ad Trōiam occīsō ipsa mortem petīvit
ōra rotunda *in* summā fronte nōdum exiguum sibi relinquī volunt (: faciēs rotunda ...... vult)

ut pateant aurēs, ōra rotunda volunt.
Alterius crīnēs umerō iactentur utrōque
– tālis es adsūmptā, Phoebe canōre, lyrā –
altera succīnctae religētur mōre Diānae,
ut solet, attonitās cum petit illa ferās.
Huic decet īnflātōs laxē iacuisse capillōs,
illa est adstrictīs impedienda comīs;

....

Sed neque rāmōsā numerābis in īlice glandēs,
nec quot apēs Hyblā nec quot in Alpe ferae,
nec mihi tot positūs numerō comprēndere fās est:
adicit ōrnātūs proxima quaeque diēs.
Et neglēcta decet multās coma: saepe iacēre
hesternam crēdās – illa repexa modo est.

....

Tālem tē Bacchus, Satyrīs clāmantibus “euhoe!”,
sustulit in currūs, Cnōsi relicta, suōs.
Ō, quantum indulget vestrō nātūra decōrī,
quārum sunt multīs damna pianda modīs!
Nōs male dētegimur, raptīque aetāte capillī,
ut Boreā frondēs excutiente cadunt.

ut pateant (: appāreant) aurēs
ōs ōris *n, pl* ōra -um = faciēs, vultus

in utrōque umerō iactentur (: pandantur)

ad-sūmere = sūmere (ūtendum)
canōrus -a -um = canēns

suc-cīnctus -a -um = cuius vestīmenta cingulō colliguntur
altera (*comīs*) religētur mōre Dianae succīnctae, ut illa solet cum attonitās ferās petit

īn-flāre = āere implēre : pandere
iac*uisse* : iac*ēre*

im-pedīre = implicāre
adstrictus (< ad-stringere) ↔ laxus

rāmōsus -a -um < rāmus
īlex -icis *f* = quercus semper viridis

quot apēs *in* Hyblā *sint* nec quot ferae in Alp*ibus* | Hyb|lā

positus -ūs *m* = ratiō comās pōnendī
nec mihi fās est (: licet) tot positūs numerō comprēndere (: numerāre)

proxima quaeque diēs (*f*) = proximus (: novus) quisque diēs (*m*)

et neglēcta coma multās decet
neg|lēc-ta

hesternus -a -um = herī factus
re-pectere = iterum pectere

tālem : comīs neglēctīs
tē, *Ariadna*

Cnōsis -idis *f, voc* Gnōsi (: Ariadna)
in curr*um* su*um*

indulgēre + *dat* = veniam dare, favēre
ō *fēminae*, quantum nātūra vestrō decōrī indulget, quārum damna (: vitia) multīs modīs pianda sunt!
piāre = pium/bonum facere

dē-tegere ↔ tegere; nōs *virī* male dētegimur (: capillōs āmittimus), raptīque *sunt* capillī aetāte
Boreās -ae *m* = Aquilō, ventus quī ā septentriōnibus flat

cānitiēs -ēī *f* = capillī cānī
īn-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum = tingere colōre (ex herbīs Germānīs)
color melior vērō (; quam vērus)

Fēmina cānitiem Germānīs īnficit herbīs,
et melior vērō quaeritur arte color,

dēnsus -a -um ↔ tenuis; (fēmina) dēnsa : cui sunt crīnēs dēnsī
aes aeris *n* : pecūnia; aere suōs efficit : pretiō emit

fēmina prōcēdit dēnsissima crīnibus ēmptīs
prōque suīs aliōs efficit aere suōs.

rubor -ōris *m* < rubēre; nec rubor *eī* est : nec rubet, nec eam pudet *crīnēs* palam vēnīre vidēmus
virgineus -a -um < virgō
chorus -ī *m* = canentium caterva
ante oculōs Herculis : ante aedem Herculis, in Circō, cum statuā Herculis et Mūsārum ('virgineī chorī')

Nec rubor est ēmisse: palam vēnīre vidēmus
Herculis ante oculōs virgineumque chorum.

[*Dē veste et colōribus*]

segmentum -ī *n* = pars vestis sectum (quae ōrnandī causā geritur)
segmenta, lāna *voc*
nec *tē*, lāna, quae dē Tyriō mūrice rubēs; mūrex Tyrius: purpura pretiōsa
prōd-īre -eō -iisse = prōvenīre, fierī
pretiō leviōre : vīliōrēs, minus cārī
quī furor est...! : quam furiōsum est...!
cēnsus -ūs *m* = opēs, pecūnia omnis
āeris : caelī (color : caeruleus); tum cum āēr (: caelum) sine nūbibus *est*
pluvius -a -um < *pluvia* -ae *f* = imber; aqua pluvia : imber

Quid dē veste loquar? Nec vōs, segmenta, requīrō
nec quae dē Tyriō mūrice, lāna, rubēs.
Cum tot prōdierint pretiō leviōre colōrēs,
quis furor est cēnsūs corpore ferre suōs!
Āeris ecce color, tum cum sine nūbibus āēr
nec tepidus pluviās concitat Auster aquās.


grūs

....

hic *color* (caeruleus/viridis): nōmen ab undīs: *cūmatilis* -e (< *Gr cūma* = unda)
ego crēdiderim (: crēdere velim)

Hic | undās imitātur, habet quoque nōmen ab undīs: 177
crēdiderim Nymphās hāc ego veste tegī;

ille *color* (fulvus/aureus) crocum simulat (: imitātur)
rōscidus -a -um < *rōs* rōris *m* = aqua tenuis quā māne herbae operiuntur
dea rōscida : *Aurōra* -ae *f*
lūcifer -a -um = quī lūcem fert
hic *color* (viridis) Paphiās myrtōs *imitātur*; Paphius -a -um < Paphos
amethystus -ī *f*, gemma pretiōsa
grūs -uis *f*, avis (cui color cānus est, longa et tenuia crūra et collum)

ille crocum simulat (croceō vēlātur amictū,
rōscida lūciferōs cum dea iungit equōs),
hic Paphiās myrtōs, hic purpureās amethystōs
albentēsque rosās Thrēiciamve gruem.

....

Quot nova terra parit flōrēs, cum vēre tepentī
vītis agit gemmās pigraque fūgit hiems,
lāna tot aut plūrēs sūcōs bibit: ēlige certōs,
nam nōn conveniēns omnibus omnis erit.

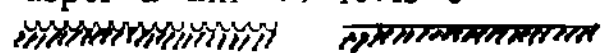
quot flōrēs ...... tot sūcōs (v. 187)
tepēns -entis *adi* = tepidus

pig-ra-que



(lāna) sūcōs bibit : sūcīs (colōribus) tingitur

asper -a -um ↔ lēvis -e



....

[*Cultus corporis*]



Quam paene admonuī 'nē trux caper īret in ālās!'
'nē've 'forent dūrīs aspera crūra pilīs!'
Sed nōn Caucaseā doceō dē rūpe puellās
quaeque bibant undās, Mȳse Caīce, tuās.
Quid sī praecipiam 'nē fuscet inertia dentēs
ōraque susceptā māne laventur aquā'?
Scītis et inductā candōrem quaerere crētā;
sanguine quae verō nōn rubet, arte rubet.
Arte superciliī cōnfīnia nūda replētis
parvaque sincērās vēlat alūta genās.
Nec pudor est oculōs tenuī signāre favillā
vel prope tē nātō, lūcide Cydne, crocō.
Est mihi quō dīxī vestrae medicāmina fōrmae
parvus, sed cūrā grande libellus opus:

ad-monēre = monēre
trux caper : odor foedus

forent = essent

Caucaseus -a -um < Caucasus -ī *m*, mōns Asiae longinquus; puellae dē rūpe Caucaseā : puellae barbarae

Mȳsus -a -um < Mȳsia, regiō Asiae
Caīcus -ī *m*, flūmen Mȳsiae

inertia -ae *f* < iners
nē inertia dentēs fuscet = nē inertiā dentēs fuscentur

susceptā : haustā

candor -ōris *m* = color candidus
crēta -ae *f* = māteria candida (ad īnficiendum)
(*puella*) quae sanguine vērō nōn rubet, arte (: rubrō colōre tīncta) rubet

supercilium -ī *n* = pilī super oculōs
cōnfīnium -ī *n* = fīnis, pars dīvidua
re-plēre -ēvisse -ētum = complēre

sincērus -a -um = pūrus, in-corruptus
alūta -ae *f* = parvum segmentum (ad mendum tegendum)

pudor est : pudet
favilla -ae *f* = cinis

lūcidus -a -um = lūcēns, clārus
Cydnus -ī *m*, flūmen Ciliciae, ubi nāscitur crocus

est mihi ... parvus libellus : fēcī parvum libellum: *Medicāmina faciēī*

parvus libellus, sed cūrā grande opus

hinc quoque praesidium laesae petitōte figūrae;
– nōn est prō vestrīs ars mea rēbus iners!
Nōn tamen expositās mēnsā dēprēndat amātor
pyxidas: ars faciem dissimulāta iuvat.
....
Nec cōram mixtās cervae sūmpsisse medullās,
nec cōram dentēs dēfricuisse probem.
Ista dabunt fōrmam, sed erunt dēfōrmia vīsū,
multaque dum fiunt turpia, facta placent.
Quae nunc nōmen habent operōsī signa Myrōnis
pondus iners quondam dūraque massa fuit.
Ānulus ut fiat, prīmō collīditur aurum;
quās geritis vestēs sordida lāna fuit.
Cum fieret, lapis asper erat – nunc nōbile signum:
nūda Venus madidās exprimit imbre comās.
Tū quoque dum coleris, nōs tē dormīre putēmus:
aptius ā summā cōnspiciēre manū.
Cūr mihi nōta tuō causa est candōris in ōre?
Claude forem thalamī: quid rude prōdis opus?
Multa virōs nescīre decet; pars māxima rērum
offendat, sī nōn interiōra tegās.

hinc : ab hōc librō
praesidium -ī *n* = modus tuendī

nōn iners est ars mea prō vestrīs rēbus

amātor tamen nōn dēpr*eh*endat pyxidas *in* mēnsā expositās

pyxis -idis *f* (*acc pl Gr* -idas) = parva cista (quā continentur medicāmina)

pēniculus -ī *m*

medullae -ārum *f pl* = ossis media pars mollis (medicāmen faciēī)
nec probem cōram *virō* medullās cervae mixtās sūm*ere* nec cōram *virō* dentēs dē-fric*āre*
(dē-)fricāre -uisse = tergēre *pēniculō*

dē-fōrmis -e (↔ fōrmōsus) = foedus
vīsū *sup II* < vidēre

multa, *quae* turpia *sunt* dum fiunt, *cum* facta *sunt* placent

signa quae nunc nōmen habent...
operōsus -a -um (< opus) = industrius
Myrōn -ōnis *m*, signōrum artifex
massa -ae *f* = mōlēs (marmoris/aeris)

prīmō *adv* = prīmum
col-līdere -sisse -sum (< con + laedere) = percutere

cum *signum* fieret

Venus *Anadyomenē*: ē marī exorta
ex-primere -pressisse -pressum < ex + premere; comās imbre exprimit : imbrem (aquam) ē comīs exprimit
(corpus) colere = ōrnāre | nōs *virī*

aptius cōnspiciē*ris* ā summā manū : post ultimam manum, postquam manū culta es
cūr mihi nōta ta est causa candōris in ōre tuō? (: crēta!)

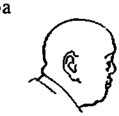
rudis -e : nōn cultus/perfectus; quid prōdis (: cūr ostendis) rude opus?

decet (: oportet) virōs multa nescīre

of-fendere -disse -ēnsum = laedere (animum) | interiōra *n pl* : arcāna

Aurea quae splendent ōrnātō signa theātrō
  īnspice quam tenuis brattea ligna tegat!
Sed neque ad illa licet populō, nisi facta, venīre,
  nec nisi summōtīs fōrma paranda virīs.
At nōn pectendōs cōram praebēre capillōs,
  ut iaceant fūsī per tua terga, vetō.
Illō praecipuē nē sīs mōrōsa cavētō
  tempore nec nexās saepe resolve comās!
Tūta sit ōrnātrīx: ōdī quae sauciat ōra
  unguibus et raptā bracchia fīgit acū.
Dēvovet – et tangit – dominae caput illa, simulque
  plōrat in invīsās sanguinolenta comās.
Quae male crīnīta est, cūstōdem in līmine pōnat
  ōrnēturque Bonae semper in aede Deae.
Dictus eram subitō cuidam vēnisse puellae:
  turbida perversās induit illa comās!
Hostibus ēveniat tam foedī causa pudōris
  inque nurūs Parthās dēdecus illud eat!
Turpe pecus mutilum, turpis sine grāmine campus
  et sine fronde frutex – et sine crīne caput!

aurea (: aurāta) signa quae splendent *in* ōrnātō theātrō
brattea -ae *f* = tenue aurum, color aureus
ad illa *signa*
sum-movēre = removēre
nec fōrma *fēminae* paranda *est* nisi summōtīs virīs
at nōn vetō capillōs pectendōs praebēre cōram *virō*
praecipuē illō tempore cavētō nē sīs mōrōsa
mōrōsus -a -um = difficilis (ad placendum)
re-solvere
ōrnātrīx -īcis *f* = ancilla quae ōrnat
ōdī illam quae ōs *ōrnātrīcis* unguibus sauciat et bracchia raptā acū fīgit
sauciāre (< saucius) = vulnerāre
fīgere = laedere acū impressā
dē-vovēre = Īnferīs vovēre
illa (: ōrnātrīx) dominae caput dēvovet – et tangit
in-vīsus -a -um = odiōsus (↔ dīlēctus)
crīnītus -a -um = quī crīnēs habet; male crīnītus = vix crīnītus
Bona Dea, dea fēminārum, in cuius aedem virī nōn admittuntur
(subitō cuidam puellae) dictus eram vēnisse : dictum erat 'mē vēnisse'
turbida : turbāta
perversus -a -um = prāvus
causa tam foedī pudōris hostibus ēveniat!
nurus -ūs *f* = uxor fīliī; nurūs Parthās : barbarās hostēs
dē-decus -oris *n* = rēs indigna
turpe *est* ...
mutilus -a -um = sine cornibus
grāmen -inis *n* = herba
:
caput sine crīne = caput *calvum*
calvus -a -um ↔ crīnītus



caput calvum

[Vitia corporis]

Nōn mihi vēnistis, Semelē Lēdēve, docendae,
perque fretum falsō, Sīdoni, vecta bove,
aut Helenē, quam nōn stultē, Menelāe, reposcis,
tū quoque nōn stultē, Trōice raptor, habēs.
Turba docenda venit pulchrae turpēsque puellae
– plūraque sunt semper dēteriōra bonīs.
Fōrmōsae nōn artis opem praeceptaque quaerunt;
est illīs sua dōs, fōrma, sine arte potēns:
cum mare compositum est, sēcūrus nāvita cessat;
cum tumet, auxiliīs adsidet ille suīs.
Rāra tamen mendā faciēs caret: occule mendās,
quāque potes vitium corporis abde tuī.
Sī brevis es, sedeās, nē stāns videāre sedēre,
inque tuō iaceās quantulacumque torō;
hīc quoque, nē possit fierī mēnsūra cubantis,
iniectā lateant fac tibi veste pedēs.
Quae nimium gracilis, plēnō vēlāmina fīlō
sūmat, et ex umerīs laxus amictus eat.

....

Pēs malus in niveā semper cēlētur alūtā 271

Semelē, Lēdē/Lēda, Eurōpa, fēminae pulcherrimae, quās Iuppiter amāvit (mātrēs Bacchī, Helenae, Mīnōis)
fretum : mare
Sidonis -idis (*voc* -oni) *f*, Eurōpa, ā Iove in bovem mūtātō āvecta (patria: Sīdōn -ōnis *f*, urbs Phoenīcēs)
re-poscere
Trōicus -a -um = Trōiānus
raptor Trōicus: Paris
dēterior -ius *comp* = pēior; dēteriōra semper sunt plūra bonīs (: quam bona)
potēns: ad virōs capiendōs
compositus -a -um ↔ turbidus
nāvita -ae *m* = nauta; cessat : quiēscit
tumēre = tumidum (: turbidum) esse
ad-sidēre +*dat* = sedēre apud, ūtī
rāra faciēs (: f. rārō) mendā caret
oc-culere -uisse -tum = occultāre
quā potes = quantum potes
ab-dere -didisse -ditum = cēlāre
videā*ris*
quantulus -a -um = quam parvus
quantulus-cumque; inque tuō torō iaceās quantula-cumque (: quamvīs parva sīs)
mēnsūra cubantis fierī : statuī quanta (quam brevis) sīs cubāns
in-iectā veste fac (*ut*) pedēs tibi lateant
quae nimium gracilis *est*
vēlāmen plēnō fīlō : vestis crassō fīlō factum
eat : pendeat
alūta -ae *f* = calceus (ē pelle factus)

ārida nec vinclīs crūra resolve suīs.
Conveniunt tenuēs scapulīs analectrides altīs
angustum circā fascia pectus eat.
Exiguō signet gestū quodcumque loquētur
cui digitī pinguēs et scaber unguis erit.
Cui gravis ōris odor, numquam iēiūna loquātur
et semper spatiō distat ab ōre virī.
Sī niger aut ingēns aut nōn erit ōrdine nātus
dēns tibi, rīdendō māxima damna ferēs.

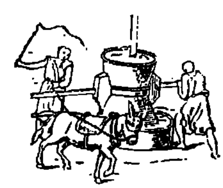

fascia -ae *f*


lacūna -ae *f*

[*Rīsus atque flētus*]

Quis crēdat? discunt etiam rīdēre puellae,
quaeritur atque illīs hāc quoque parte decor:
sint modicī rictūs parvaeque utrimque lacūnae,
et summōs dentēs īma labella tegant;
nec sua perpetuō contendant īlia rīsū,
sed leve nescioquid fēmineumque sonet.
Est quae perversō distorqueat ōra cachinnō;
cum rīsū laeta est altera, flēre putēs;
illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamābile: rīdet
ut rudit ā scabrā turpis asella molā!

nec ārida (: tenuia) crūra *ē* vinclīs suīs resolve
scapulae -ārum *f pl* = summum tergum, umerī
analectris -idis *f* = segmentum ad scapulās; tenuēs analectridēs scapulīs altīs conveniunt
circā angustum (: parvum) pectus fascia eat
gestus -ūs *m* = modus manūs movendī (ut signētur aliquid)
pinguis -e = crassus
scaber -bra -brum = asper, turpis
ea cui gravis (: foedus) *est*...
iēiūnus -a -um = quī nihil ēdit
di-stāre = procul stāre, abesse
sī dēns tibi niger aut ingēns erit
ōrdine nātus : rēctē positus
dēns : dentēs


mola

asella -ae *f* = asina (asinus fēmina)
atque *ab* illīs quaeritur decor hāc quoque parte (: in rīdendō)
rictus -ūs *m* = ōs apertum
utrim-que *adv* = ex utrāque parte
contendant : contrahant
īlia -ium *n pl* = latus corporis īnferior, venter īnfimus
nescio-quid = aliquid
est *puella* quae
dis-torquēre = foedē torquēre
ōra : ōs
eam flēre putēs
raucus -a -um = (sonus) asper
in-amābilis -e (↔ amābilis) = turpis
rudere -īvisse = raucum sonum ēdere
mola -ae *f*: īnstrūmentum rotundum quō vertendō sēmen *molitur*: molere -uisse -itum | scab|rā

Quō nōn ars penetrat? Discunt lacrimāre decenter
  quōque volunt plōrant tempore quōque modō.
Quid, cum lēgitimā fraudātur littera vōce
  blaesaque fit iussō lingua coācta sonō?
In vitiō decor est: quaedam male reddere verba
  discunt: posse minus quam potuēre loquī.
Omnibus hīs, quoniam prōsunt, impendite cūram!
  Discite fēmineō corpora ferre gradū:
est et in incessū pars nōn contempta decōris;
  allicit ignōtōs ille fugatque virōs.

puellae discunt lacrimāre decenter
decēns -entis *adi* (*part* < decēre): *adv* decenter = cum decōre
plōrant quō tempore quō-que modō volunt
fraudāre +*abl* = fraude dēmere ē lēgitima vōx ; rēctus sermō
blaesus -a -um = prāvē loquēns
lingua coācta blaesa fit (: lingua cōgitur prāvē loquī) iussō sonō
(verba) reddere : dīcere
minus *bene* quam potuēr*unt*
omnibus hīs : omnibus hīs *rēbus*
im-pendere = ūtī; cūram impendere +*dat* = cūram pōnere, operam dare
gradū : gradibus
incessus -ūs *m* = modus incēdendī
contemptus -a -um (*part* < contemnere) = contemnendus

....

[*Cantus*]

Mōnstra maris Sīrēnes erant, quae vōce canōrā
  quamlibet admissās dētinuēre ratēs.
Hīs sua Sīsyphidēs audītīs paene resolvit
  corpora – nam sociīs inlita cēra fuit.
Rēs est blanda canor: discant cantāre puellae
  – prō faciē multīs vōx sua lēna fuit.
Et modo marmoreīs referant audīta theātrīs
  et modo Nīliacīs carmina lūsa modīs.
nec plectrum dextrā, citharam tenuisse sinistrā

Sīrēn -ēnis *f, pl Gr* -ēnes: II virginēs quae cantū nautās ad īnsulam suam alliciēbant ut eōs necārent
quam-libet admissās : tam admissās (: celerēs) quam libet (etiam celerrimās) | dētinuēr*unt* | ratēs: nāvēs
Sīsyphidēs -is, Sīsyphī fīlius: Ulixēs; hīs audītīs Sīsyphidēs su*um* corp*us* paene resolvit (nam vīnctus erat. et aurēs sociōrum cērā opertae erant)
linere lēvisse litum = operīre māteriā mollī/liquidā; in-linere +*dat*
canor -ōris *m* = cantus
lēna -ae *f* = fēmina quae virīs puellās amandās vēndit
: multae vōce suā virōs sllēxērunt
audīta (: uae audīvērunt) *in* marmoreīs theātrīs referant (: cantent)
Nīliacus -a -um < Nīlus (: Aegyptius)
(carmen) lūdere = leviter canere
plectrum -ī *n*, quō chordae pulsantur
nec nesciat (: et sciat) fēmina... plectrum dextrā, citharam sinistrā ten*ēre*

nesciat arbitriō fēmina docta meō.



plectrum

....

Sit tibi Callimachī, sit Cōī nōta poētae,
sit quoque vīnōsī Tēia Mūsa senis;
nōta sit et Sapphō – quid enim lascīvius illā? –
cuive pater vafrī lūditur arte Getae.
Et tenerī possīs carmen lēgisse Propertī,
sīve aliquid Gallī, sīve, Tibulle, tuum,

....

et profugum Aenēān, altae prīmordia Rōmae,
quō nūllum Latiō clārius exstat opus.
Forsitan et nostrum nōmen miscēbitur istīs
nec mea Lēthaeīs scrīpta dabuntur aquīs,
atque aliquis dīcet: “Nostrī lege culta magistrī
carmina quīs partēs īnstruit ille duās,
dēve tribus librīs titulō quōs signat *Amōrum*
ēlige quod docilī molliter ōre legās,
vel tibi compositā cantētur *Epistula* vōce;
ignōtum hoc | aliīs ille novāvit opus.”
Ō | ita, Phoebe, velīs, ita vōs, pia nūmina vātum,
īnsignis cornū Bacche, novemque deae!

arbitrium -ī *n* = quod aliquis artitrātur, voluntās: fēmina meō arbitriō docta
Mūsa poētae : carmina, versūs
Callimachus -ī, *Philētās* -ae (Cōus).
Anacreōn -ontis (Tēius) *m*, poētae
sit tibi nōta *Mūsa* Callimachī *et* Cōī poētae (Philētae), *nōta* sit quoque Tēia Mūsa vīnōsī senis (Anacreontis) | Tēius -a -um < Teos -ī *f*, cīvitās Asiae, patria Anacreontis | Te-i-a
vīnōsus -a -um = quī vīnō fruitur
Sapphō -ūs *f*, poēta fēmina ē Lesbō

vafer -fra -frum = callidus | vaf|rī
cui-ve (: vel ille cui) pater arte vafrī Getae ēlūditur: *Menander* -drī *m*, poēta, in cuius *cōmoediīs* patrem senem ēlūdit servus Geta (-ae *m*)
tenerī Propert*iī* carmen leg*ere* possīs
tener : poēta elegōrum (dē amōre)
Gallus -ī *m*, poēta Rōmānus elegōrum (ut Tibullus)

profugum Aenēān (*acc Gr*) ... : opus dē Aenēā profugō, dē altae Rōmae prīmōrdiīs : *Aenēidem* Vergiliī
prīmōrdium -ī *n* = orīgen
ex-stāre = esse, reperīrī; quō nūllum clārius opus exstat *in* Latiō = quod opus Latiī (: Latīnum) clārissimum est

Lēthaeus -a um < Lēthē -ēs *f*, fluvius apud Īnferōs; quī inde bibit omnia oblivīscitur
scrīptum -ī *n* = opus scrīptum

qu*īs* = qu*ibus abl pl*
partēs duās : virōs et fēminās
īn-struere = docēre

dē-ve = vel dē | lib|rīs
quōs titulō *Amōrum* signat : quibus titulum dat *Amōrēs*

ēlige quod docilī ōre molliter legās

tibi : ā tē
compositus -a -um = placidus
Epistula. ex *Hērōidibus*

hoc opus aliīs ignōtum (: ab aliīs nōn factum) ille novāvit
ita (: ut carmina legantur)
ita vōs *velītis*, pia nūmina vātum (: diī poētārum)
īn-signis -e + *abl* = signātus (rē); īnsignis cornū : cui cornū signum est
novem deae = Mūsae

saltātiō -ōnis *f* < saltāre lūsus -ūs *m* < lūdere (āleā)	[*Saltātiō, lūsus, loca vīsenda*]
quis dubitet ...? = nēmō dubitat ...!	Quis dubitet quīn scīre velim saltāre puellam,
ut, *ap*positō merō, moveat bracchia iussa (: ut iubentur)	ut moveat positō bracchia iussa merō?
artifex (*f*) lateris : quae saltāns latera arte movet	Artificēs lateris, scaenae spectācula, amantur:
mōbilitās -ātis *f* < mōbilis; illa mōbilitās tantum decōris habet	tantum mōbilitās illa decōris habet. –
mē pudet iactus -ūs *m* < iacere dīcere ut sciat iactūs tālōrum et vīrēs tuās, tessera missa (*voc*)	Parva monēre pudet: tālōrum dīcere iactūs
	ut sciat, et vīrēs, tessera missa, tuās.
	....
facessere -īvisse -ītum = facere iocōs : lūsūs	367 Mīlle facesse iocōs; turpe est nescīre puellam
āleā lūdere	lūdere: lūdendō saepe parātur amor.
	Sed minimus labor est sapienter iactibus ūtī,
mōrēs (: animōs) suōs compōn*ere* (: compescere)	māius opus mōrēs composuisse suōs.
in ipsō studiō (: lūsū studiōsō) aperīmur (: apertē/palam vidēmur)	Tum sumus incautī studiōque aperīmur in ipsō
pectora : animī	nūdaque per lūsūs pectora nostra patent:
luc|crī-que	īra subit – dēfōrme malum! – lucrīque cupīdō
	iūrgiaque et rixae sollicitusque dolor;
	crīmina dīcuntur, resonat clāmōribus aethēr,
et quisque sibi invocat deōs īrātōs	invocat īrātōs et sibi quisque deōs!
	....
Iuppiter tam turpia crīmina pellat ā vōbīs in quibus cūra est ūllī virō placēre	379 Iuppiter ā vōbīs tam turpia crīmina pellat,
	in quibus est ūllī cūra placēre virō!

Hōs ignāva iocōs tribuit nātūra puellīs
– māteriā lūdunt ūberiōre virī:
sunt illīs celerēsque pilae iaculumque trochīque
armaque et in gȳrōs īre coāctus equus;
nec vōs Campus habet nec vōs gelidissima Virgō
nec Tūscus placidā dēvehit amnis aquā.
At licet et prōdest Pompēiās īre per umbrās,
Virginis aetheriīs cum caput ārdet equīs.
Vīsite laurigerō sacrāta Palātia Phoebō
– ille Paraetoniās mersit in alta ratēs –
quaeque soror coniūnxque ducis monimenta parārunt
nāvālīque gener cīnctus honōre caput.
Vīsite tūricremās vaccae Memphītidos ārās,
vīsite cōnspicuīs terna theātra locīs;
spectentur tepidō maculōsae sanguine harēnae
mētaque ferventī circumeunda rotā.
Quod latet ignōtum est, ignōtī nūlla cupīdō:
frūctus abest, faciēs cum bona teste caret.
Tū licet et Thamyrān superēs et Amoebea cantū,
nōn erit ignōtae grātia magna lyrae.

ignāvus -a -um = iners; hōs iocōs (: lūsūs) ignāva nātūra puellīs tribuit
tribuere -uisse -ūtum = praebēre

ūber -eris *adi* = fertilis, ūtilis; virī māteriā ūberiōre lūdunt


trochus -ī *m*

gȳrus -ī *m* = orbis

vōs *puellās* | gelidus -a -um = frīgidus (aqua) Virgō -inis *f*, aquae ductus ab Agrippā perfectus annō 19 a.C.
Tūscus amnis: Tiberis
dē-vehere: nec vōs *natantēs* dēvehit

vōbīs licet et prōdest īre per umbrās Pompēiās (: porticum Pompēiam)
Virgō, sīdus, in cuius capite Sōl cum equīs suīs stat *mēnse Augustō:* cum caput Virginis aetheriīs equīs ārdet
lauriger -era -erus = laurum gerēns
vīsite Palāti*um* sacrāt*um* Phoebō laurigerō (: aede Apollinis) | sac|rā-ta
Paraetonius -a -um (< Paraetonium, cīvitās Aegyptī) : Aegyptius
Apollō ad Actium nāvēs Antōniī ex Aegyptō venientēs mersisse dīcitur
mon*u*menta quae soror coniūnxque (Octāvia et Līvia) ducis (Augustī) parā*vē*runt: porticūs Octāviae et Līviae (et M. Agrippae?)

gener -erī *m* = marītus fīliae; gener Augustī: M. Agrippa; cīnctus caput (: in capite) nāvālī honōre (corōnā)
tūri-cremus -a -um = tūs cremāns
Memphītis -idos *adi f* < Memphis -is *f*, urbs Aegyptī; vacca Memphītis: Īsis -idis *f*, dea Aegyptia (= Īō)
cōnspicuus -a -um = cōnspiciendus
terna (tria) theātra: theātrum Pompēiī, Mārcellī, Balbī (in Campō)
maculōsus -a -um = sordidus factus
spectentur (in amphitheātrō) harēnae sanguine tepidō maculōsae, (in circō) mēta circumeunda ferventī rotā
fervēns -entis *adi* (*part* < fervēre) = ārdēns : rapidus
ignōtī (: reī ignōtae) nūlla *est* cupīdō

frūctus -ūs *m* (< fruī) = frūgēs, praemium; frūctus abest cum bona faciēs teste caret

tū licet superēs = etiam sī tū superās
Thamyrās -ae, Amoebeus -ī *m* (*acc Gr* -ān, -a) *m*, fidicinēs ēgregiī

ignōtae lyrae nōn magna grātia erit

Apellēs -is *m*, pictor Cōus illūstris; *pictor* -ōris *m* = artifex quī pingit Venerem *pictam*

hedera -ae *f* 

quid nisi tantum fāma petitur *ā* sacrīs poētīs? | sac|rīs

summa -ae *f* ↔ pars; summa nostrī labōris = tōtus noster labor

ōlim poētae fu*ē*runt cūra de*ō*rum rēgumque

chorīque antīquī magna praemia tulē*runt*

sānctus -a -um = sacer, dīvīnus
māiestās -ātis *f* (< māior) = *dignitās*
et vātibus (: poētīs) erat sāncta māiestās et venerābile nōmen
venerābilis -e = augustus
Ennius -ī *m*, nātus annō 239 a.C. in Calabriā: *adi* Calaber -bra -brum
Ennius ē-meruit (= meruit) contiguus tib*i*, magne Scīpi*ō*, pōnī (statua Enniī iūxtā Scīpiōnis posita est)
contiguus -a -um +*dat* = cintingēns
Scīpiō -ōnis *m*, dux Rōmānōrum quī Poenōs vīcit (annō 201 a.C.)
hedera (corōna poētae) : ars poētica
operātus -a -um +*dat* = studiōsus, operam dāns
cūra vigil doctīs Mūsīs operāta : labor poētārum nocturnus

vigilāre +*dat* = vigil (sēdulus) esse dē | nōsset = nō*v*isset

Īlias -adis *f*, magnum opus Homērī dē bellō Trōiānō
Danaē -ēs (*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*, ā patre suō in turrim inclūsa, effūgit
clūdere -sisse -sum = claudere, inclūdere
per-latēre = semper latēre, latēre pergere

turba ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae puellae!

vagus -a -um = errāns

tendere = properāre
praedārī = praedam capere

āles Iovis (: aquila) in multās avēs dē-volat
speciōsus -a -um = speciē fōrmōsus
mulier quoque speciōsa populō sē videndam det

Sī Venerem Cōus nusquam posuisset Apellēs
 mersa sub aequoreīs illa latēret aquīs.
– Quid petitur sacrīs nisi tantum fāma poētīs?
 Hoc vōtum nostrī summa labōris habet.
Cūra deum fuērunt ōlim rēgumque poētae
 praemiaque antīquī magna tulēre chorī,
sānctaque māiestās et erat venerābile nōmen
 vātibus, et largae saepe dabantur opēs:
Ennius ēmeruit, Calabrīs in montibus ortus,
 contiguus pōnī, Scīpiō magne, tibī;
nunc hederae sine honōre iacent, operātaque doctīs
 cūra vigil Mūsīs nōmen 'inertis' habet.
Sed fāmae vigilāre iuvat: quis nōsset Homērum
 Īlias aeternum sī latuisset opus?
Quis Danaēn nōsset, sī semper clūsa fuisset
 inque suā turrī perlatuisset anus? –
Ūtilis est vōbīs, fōrmōsae, turba, puellae;
 saepe vagōs ultrā līmina ferte pedēs.
Ad multās lupa tendit ovēs praedētur ut ūnam,
 et Iovis in multās dēvolat āles avēs.
Sē quoque det populō mulier speciōsa videndam,

quem trahat ē multīs forsitan ūnus erit.	ē multīs forsitan erit ūnus *vir* quem trahat
Omnibus illa locīs maneat studiōsa placendī	studiōsa *virīs* placendī
et cūram tōtā mente decōris agat.	cūram decōris agere : decōrem cūrāre
Cāsus ubīque valet: semper tibi pendeat hāmus;	cāsus : quod cāsū/forte fit
quō minimē crēdis gurgite piscis erit.	gurges -itis *m* = aqua turbida *in* quō gurgite minimē crēdis piscis erit
Saepe canēs frūstrā nemorōsīs montibus errant,	*in* nemorōsīs montibus
inque plagam nūllō cervus agente venit.	cervusque in plagam venit nūllō agente
....	
Fūnere saepe virī vir quaeritur: īre solūtīs	fūnere virī (: dum vir mortuus effertur)
crīnibus et flētūs nōn tenuisse decet.	et flētūs (: lacrimās) nōn tenē*re viduam* decet

[*Virī vītandī*]

Sed vītāte virōs cultum fōrmamque professōs	pro-fitērī -fessum = dēmōnstrāre
quīque suās pōnunt in statiōne comās!	statiō -ōnis *f* < stāre; (comās) in statiōne pōnere : ōrnāre ita ut ōrdine stent
Quae vōbīs dīcunt, dīxērunt mīlle puellīs:	
errat et in nūllā sēde morātur Amor.	
....	
Sunt quī mendācī speciē grassentur amōris	mendāx -ācis *adi* : falsus grassārī = gradī (praedam quaerēns)
perque aditūs tālēs lucra pudenda petant.	luc-ra
Nec coma vōs fallat liquidō nitidissima nardō	nardum -ī *n* = *oleum* olēns magnī pretiī; oleum -ī *n* = liquidum ex oleīs
nec brevis in rūgās lingula pressa suās,	lingula -ae *f* = 'lingua' calceī

vōs dēcipiat
fīlō tenuissima : ex fīlō tenuissimō

ānulus alter et alter : complūrēs ānulī

ūrātur : incendātur

spoliāre (↔ vestīre) = vestem dēmere/ēripere

boāre = magnā vōce clāmāre

templīs : templō Veneris Genetrīcis
radiāre (< radius) = splendēre
hās lītēs, Venus. ē templō multō aurō radiante lenta vidēs Appiadēsque tuae *vident* | lenta : nihil agēns
Appias -adis *f*, Nympha (aquae Appiae), statua in Forō Iūliō
quaedam mala nōmina nōn dubiā fāmā (ut Thēseus...)

multī crīmen amantis dēceptae habent; crīmen habēre = accūsārī

discite ab alterīus querēllīs vestrās *querēllās* timēre (: timēre nē ipsae habeātis quod querāminī)


abiēs -etis *f*

vadum temptāre : trānsīre temptāre
abiegnus -a -um (< *abiēs*) = ē lignō abietis factus; *in* abiegnīs tabellīs
notās : litterās

colligere : cēnsēre

utrum fingat an ex animō ... roget?

sī modo exiguum tempus habet : sī modo exiguī temporis est

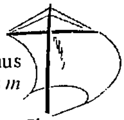
nec toga dēcipiat fīlō tenuissima, nec sī
ānulus in digitīs alter et alter erit:
forsitan ex hōrum numerō cultissimus ille
fūr sit et ūrātur vestis amōre tuae!
"Redde meum!" clāmant spoliātae saepe puellae,
"redde meum!" tōtō vōce boante forō.
Hās, Venus, ē templīs multō radiantibus aurō
lenta vidēs lītēs Appiadēsque tuae;
sunt quoque nōn dubiā quaedam mala nōmina fāmā:
dēceptae multī crīmen amantis habent!
Discite ab alterīus vestrās timuisse querēllīs,
iānua fallācī nē sit aperta virō!

....

[*Epistulae*]

Verba vadum temptent abiegnīs scrīpta tabellīs,
accipiat missās apta ministra notās.
Īnspice! quodque legēs, ex ipsīs collige verbīs,
fingat an ex animō sollicitusque roget;
Postque brevem rescribe moram: mora semper amantēs
incitat, exiguum sī modo tempus habet.

Sed neque tē facilem iuvenī prōmitte rogantī	
nec tamen ē dūrō quod petat ille negā!	ē dūrō : dūrō modō
Fac timeat spēretque simul, quotiēnsque remittēs,	*epistulam* re-mittēs
spēsque magis veniat certa minorque metus.	magis certa : certior
Munda sed ē mediō cōnsuētaque verba, puellae,	(verba) munda : decentia, urbāna ē mediō : ē sermōne commūnī cōnsuētus -a -um (*part* < cōnsuēscere) = solitus
scrībite: sermōnis pūblica fōrma placet.	sermōnis pūblica fōrma = sermō populī
Ā! quotiēns dubius scrīptīs exārsit amātor	ex-ārdēscere -ārsisse = incendī
et nocuit fōrmae barbara lingua bonae!	barbara lingua fōrmae bonae nocuit
Sed quoniam, quamvīs vittae careātis honōre,	vittae honōre careātis : mātrōnae nōn sītis
est vōbīs vestrōs fallere cūra virōs,	quoniam ... vōbīs cūra est virōs vestrōs fallere
ancillae puerīque manū perarāte tabellās,	per-arāre = īnscrībere
pignora nec puerō crēdite vestra novō!	pignora : vōta nec puerō novō pignora vestra crēdite!
....	
Iūdice mē fraus est concessa repellere fraudem,	iūdice mē : ut ego iūdicō concessus = permissus, lēgitimus re-pelleere reppulisse re-pulsum
armaque in armātōs sūmere iūra sinunt.	sinunt = permittunt
Dūcere cōnsuēscat multās manus ūna figūrās	cōn-suēscere = mōrem sibi facere ūna manus cōnsuēscat multās figūrās dūcere (: multīs modīs scrībere)
– ā! pereant per quōs ista monenda mihī!	pereant *iī* per quōs ista mih*i* monenda *sunt!*
Nec nisi dēlētīs tūtum rescrībere cērīs,	nec tūtum *est* re-scrībere nisi cērīs dēlētīs
nē teneat geminās ūna tabella manūs.	geminās (: duās) manūs : litterās duābus manibus scrīptās
'Fēmina' dīcātur scrībentī semper amātor:	scrībentī : ā puellā scrībentī
'illa' sit in vestrīs quī fuit 'ille' notīs!	*is* quī fuit 'ille' in vestrīs notīs (: litterīs) sit 'illa'!



sinus ūs *m*

vēlum passum

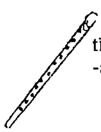
sinus -ūs *m* = fōrma curvāta
plēnaque vēla pandere curvātō sinū
per-tinēre ad = afficere, agī dē

pertinet ad faciem = agitur dē faciē (: fōrmā, pulchritūdine)

candidus -a -um : placidus
candida pāx hominēs *decet*, trux īra decet ferās

nigrēscere = niger fierī | nig|rēs-cunt
Gorgoneus -a -um < Gorgō -onis *f*, mōnstrum quod spectantēs in lapidēs mūtābat; lūmina (: oculī) saevius igne Gorgoneō micant

tantī = tantī pretiī
Pallas tībiam suam novam abiēcit ut canēns vultum suum prāvum vīdit in amnis speculō
ut vīdit vult*um* su*um*



tībia -ae *f*

in mediā īrā

nec minus damnōsa *est* superbia in vultū vestrō

ōdimus (: ōdī) im-modic*um* fāst*um*
im-modicus -a -um (↔ modicus) = nimius

saepe tacēns vultus sēmina odiī habet

virum spectantem spectā! *virō* mollia (: molliter) rīdentī rīdē!

sī in-nuet, tū quoque redde acceptās notās!
prō-lūdere = ante (pugnam) lūdere
rudis -is *f* = baculum quō gladiātor lūdit/exercētur; rud*e* relict*ā*
puer ille : Amor
spīcula acūta dē pharetrā suā prōmit
pharetra -ae *f*, quā continentur sagittae (spīcula)
Tecmessa -ae *f*, Trōiāna, rēgis fīlia, maesta quia ancilla Āiācis facta est
hilaris -e (↔ maestus) = laetus, rīdēns
nōs *virōs*, hilarem populum, fēmina laeta capit

[Īra, superbia, trīstitia]

Sī licet ā parvīs animum ad māiōra referre
plēnaque curvātō pandere vēla sinū,
pertinet ad faciem rabidōs compescere mōrēs:
candida pāx hominēs, trux decet īra ferās.
Ōra tument īrā, nigrēscunt sanguine vēnae,
lūmina Gorgoneō saevius igne micant.
"Ī procul hinc!" dīxit "nōn es mihi, tībia, tantī",
ut vīdit vultūs Pallas in amne suōs:
vōs quoque sī mediā speculum spectētis in īrā,
cognōscat faciem vix satis ūlla suam.
Nec minus in vultū damnōsa superbia vestrō:
cōmibus est oculīs alliciendus Amor.
Ōdimus immodicōs – expertō crēdite! – fāstūs
saepe tacēns odiī sēmina vultus habet.
Spectantem spectā; rīdentī mollia rīdē;
innuet: acceptās tū quoque redde notās.
Sīc ubi prōlūsit, rudibus puer ille relictīs
spīcula dē pharetrā prōmit acūta suā.



pharetra

Ōdimus et maestās; Tecmessam dīligit Āiāx,
nōs, hilarem populum, fēmina laeta capit.

Numquam ego tē, Andromachē, nec tē, Tecmessa, rogārem,
ut mea dē vōbīs altera amīca foret;
crēdere vix videor – cum cōgar crēdere partū! –
vōs ego cum vestrīs concubuisse virīs!
Scīlicet Āiācī mulier maestissima dīxit
"lūx mea!" quaeque solent verba iuvāre virōs!?

Andromachē: maesta ob mortem Hectoris, virī suī
ut altera dē vōbīs mea amīca foret (= esset)
ego vix crēdere videor ... vōs cum vestrīs virīs concubuisse
cum (: quamvīs) crēdere cōgar partū (: quia utraque peperit)

....

[*Dē cūstōde fallendō*]

Quā vafer ēlūdī possit ratiōne marītus,
quāque vigil cūstōs, praeteritūrus eram.
Nupta virum timeat, rata sit cūstōdia nuptae,
hoc decet, hoc lēgēs iūsque pudorque iubent.
Tē quoque servārī, modo quam vindicta redēmit,
quis ferat? Ut fallās ad mea sacra venī!
Tot licet observent, adsit modo certa voluntās,
quot fuerant Argō lūmina, verba dabis.
Scīlicet obstābit cūstōs nē scrībere possīs,
sūmendae dētur cum tibi tempus aquae?
cōnscia cum possit scrīptās portāre tabellās
quās tegat in tepidō fascia lāta sinū?

quā ratiōne vafer marītus auā-que vigil cūstōs ēlūdī possit...
praeteritūrus eram = paene praeteriī (: nōn dīxī)
ratus -a -um = lēgitimus
cūstōdia -ae *f* < cūstōs
servārī : cūstōdīrī
vindicta -ae *f* = lēx quā servus/ancilla līberātur; quam vindicta redēmit : lībertīnam
mea sacra : mea praecepta poētica
sac-ra
ob-servāre = īnspicere, spectāre
licet tot lūmina (: oculī) *tē* observent quot Argō fu*ē*runt, *dum*modo adsit certa voluntās, verba dabis (= fallēs)
Argus -ī *m*, cūstōs Īōnis cui centum oculī erant
ob-stāre = prohibēre
aquam sūmere : lavārī
cum tibi dētur tempus aquae sūmendae
cum *ancilla* cōnscia possit portāre scrīptās tabellās (: epistulam)
quās fascia lāta in tepidō sinū tegat

sūra -ae *f* = pars crūris posterior ligāre = vincīre: *in* sūrā ligātās	cum possit sūrā chartās cēlāre ligātās
sub vīnctō pede : sub calceō	et vīnctō blandās sub pede ferre notās?
cavēre cāvisse cautum *sī* cūstōs haec cāverit, *ancilla* cōnscia prō chartā tergum *īnscrībendum* praebeat	Cāverit haec cūstōs, prō chartā cōnscia tergum
	praebeat inque suō corpore verba ferat!
recēns -entis *adi* = novus; (littera) ē lacte recentī = lacte recentī scrīpta	Tūta quoque est fallitque oculōs ē lacte recentī
carbō -ōnis *m*  pulvis carbōnis	littera – carbōnis pulvere tange: legēs.
	…………
	Quid faciat cūstōs cum sint tot in Urbe theātra,
iūnctōs equōs : quaternōs equōs (in Circō)	cum spectet iūnctōs illa libenter equōs?
	…………
; cūstōde forīs tunicās puellae servante (: dum cūstōs … servat)	cum, cūstōde forīs tunicās servante puellae,
multa balnea fūrtīvōs iocōs (: amōrēs) cēlent	cēlent fūrtīvōs balnea multa iocōs?
	cum, quotiēns opus est, fallāx aegrōtet amīca
ē lectō suō cēdat	et cēdat lectō – quamlibet 'aegra' – suō?
clāvis adultera = clāvis falsa cum clāvis 'adultera' nōmine doceat quid agāmus (: adulterium!))	nōmine cum doceat quid agāmus adultera clāvis,
(nōn iānua sōla : etiam fenestra!)	quāsque petās nōn det iānua sōla viās?
Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bacchus; vīnum	Fallitur et multō cūstōdis cūra Lyaeō,
Hispānus -a -um < Hispānia vel (: quanvīs) ūva *in* Hispānō iugō (: monte) *col*lēcta sit	illa vel Hispānō lēcta sit ūva iugō.
sunt quoque medicāmina quae altōs somnōs faciant	Sunt quoque quae faciant altōs medicāmina somnōs
victa lūmina (: victōs oculōs) nocte Lēthaeā premant	victaque Lēthaeā lūmina nocte premant.
	…………

[*Nōlīte crēdere rūmōribus!*]

Quō feror īnsānus? quid apertō pectore in hostem
  mittor et indiciō prōdor ab ipse meō?
Nōn avis aucupibus mōnstrat quā parte petātur,
  nōn docet īnfestōs currere cerva canēs!
Vīderit ūtilitās: ego coepta fidēliter ēdam:
  Lēmniasīn gladiōs in mea fāta dabō.
Efficite – et facile est – ut nōs crēdāmus amārī:
  prōna venit cupidīs in sua vōta fidēs.
Spectet amābilius iuvenem et suspīret ab īmō
  fēmina, 'tam sērō cūr veniat'que roget.
Accēdant lacrimae, dolor et dē paelice fictus,
  et laniet digitīs illĭus ōra suīs!
Iamdūdum persuāsus erit, miserēbitur ultrō
  et dīcet: "Cūrā carpitur ista meī!"
Praecipuē sī cultus erit speculōque placēbit,
  posse suō tangī crēdet amōre deās!
Sed tē, quaecumque est, moderātē iniūria turbet,
  nec sīs audītā paelice mentis inops,
nec citŏ crēdideris: quantum citŏ crēdere laedat
  exemplum vōbīs nōn leve Procris erit.

quō feror : quō eō
apertō pectore : nūdō pectore
prō-dere = hostī trādere
ipse prōdor (ab) indiciō meō
quā parte : ubi
īnfestus -a -um ↔ benignus; cerva nōn docet īnfestōs canēs currere
ūtilitās -ātis *f* < ūtilis; vīderit ūtilitās : nesciō an ūtile sit mihi
ē-dam : perficiam
Lēmnias -adis *f* = fēmina ex Lēmnō (*dat pl Gr* -asīn); Lēmniadēs virōs suōs īnfīdōs occīdērunt
in me*um* fāt*um*: in meam necem
prōnus -a -um = parātus
fidēs in sua vōta prōna venit : facile crēdimus quod crēdere cupimus
ab īmō *pectore*
roget : interroget
et fictus dolor dē paelice
digitīs : unguibus
persuāsus erit = eī persuāsum erit
miserēbitur *illīus* = miserābitur *illam*
ultrō *adv* = suā sponte
carpitur : afficitur
meī *gen* < ego; cūra meī : amor meī (in mē)
speculō placēbit : sibi placēbit cum sē in speculō videt
moderātus -a -um = nodicus
audītā paelice : cum dē paelice audīveris
nec (nē) citŏ crēdideris = nōlī citō crēdere
(exemplum) nōn leve : grave
Proc-ri|s e-rit

Cephalus -ī *m*, fīlius Mercuriī, vēnātor; Procris -is *f*, uxor Cephalī	[*Cephalus et Procris*]
Hymettos -ī *m*, mōns prope Athēnās	Est prope purpureōs collēs flōrentis Hymettī
fōns fontis *m* = aqua ē terrā ērumpēns caespes -itis *m* = terra herbā operta	fōns sacer et viridī caespite mollis humus;
arbutus -ī *f* 	silva nemus nōn alta facit, tegit arbutus herbam;
rōs rōris *m* = aqua tenuis quae noctū herbam operit | <u>nig</u>-ra-que	rōs maris et laurī nigraque myrtus olent.
	....
im-pellere -pulisse -pulsum < in- + pellere salūbris -e = quī salūtem affert, quī sānum facit	Lēnibus impulsae Zephyrīs aurāque salūbrī
	tot generum frondēs herbaque summa tremit.
quiēs Cephalō grāta *fuit*	Grāta quiēs Cephalō: famulīs canibusque relictīs
lassus -a -um = fessus re-sidēre -sēdisse = sedēre (post labōrem)	lassus in hāc iuvenis saepe resēdit humō.
re-levāre = levāre, levem facere	"Quae"que "meōs relevēs aestūs" cantāre solēbat
"mōbilis aura, quae meōs aestūs relevēs. venī accipienda sinū!"	"accipienda sinū, mōbilis aura, venī!"
aliquis male (: nimis) sēdulus ad coniugis aurēs timidās memorī ōre audītōs sonōs rettulit (: audīta verba nūntiāvit)	Coniugis ad timidās aliquis male sēdulus aurēs
	audītōs memorī rettulit ōre sonōs.
accēpit : audīvit <u>Proc</u>-ri-s u|t ac-cē-pit	Procris ut accēpit nōmen quasi paelicis 'Aurae'
	excidit et subitō mūta dolōre fuit;
palluit ut pallēscunt sērae frondēs...	palluit ut sērae, lēctīs dē vīte racēmīs,
	pallēscunt frondēs quās nova laesit hiems.
	....
	Ut rediit | animus, tenuēs ā pectore vestēs
rumpit : scindit indignās : quae nōn ita merēbant	rumpit et indignās sauciat ungue genās!

Nec mora, per mediās passīs furibunda capillīs	furibundus -a -um = furiōsus per mediās viās āvolat passīs capil-līs ut Baccha thyrsō concita
Āvolat, ut thyrsō concita Baccha, viās.	thyrsus -i *m*, baculum Bacchī he-derā et vītibus ōrnātum
Ut prope perventum, comitēs in valle relinquit,	ut prope perventum *est* (. pervēnit)
ipsa nemus tacitō clam pede fortis init,	clan tacitō pede fortis nemus in-it
Quid tibi mentis erat, cum sīc male sāna latērēs,	male sānus = īnsānus
Procri? quis attonitī pectoris ārdor erat?	Procr*i* *voc Gr* | Proc-*ri* quis ārdor = quī ārdor
Iamiam ventūram, quaecumque erat Aura, putābās	iam-iam (= prōtinus) *eam* ventūran *esse* putābās
scīlicet atque oculīs probra videnda tuīs!	probrum -ī *n* = rēs indigna/turpis orob-ra
Nunc vēnisse piget (neque enim dēprēndere vellēs),	vēnisse *tē* piget (: paenitet)
nunc iuvat: incertus pectora versat amor.	nunc *tē vēnisse* iuvat versat : afficit
Crēdere quae iubeant locus est et nōmen et index	index -icis *m* = quī indicat est locus et nōmen et index quae crēdere iubeant
et quia mēns senper quod timet esse putat.	
Vīdit ut oppressā vestīgia corporis herbā,	ut vīdit vestīgia corporis... op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob + premere) = premere (deorsum)
pulsantur trepidī corde micante sinūs.	trepidī sinūs (: pectus) corde micante pulsantur | micāre : palpitāre
Iamque diēs medius tenuēs contrāxerat umbrās	diēs medius = merīdiēs
inque parī spatiō vesper et ortus erant:	in parī spatiō : parī spatiō dīvīsī ortus (sōlis) : māne
ecce redit Cephalus silvīs, Cyllēnia prōlēs,	Cyllēnius -a -um < Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, Arcadiae mōns Mercuriō sacer; Cyllēnia prōlēs : fīlius Mercuriī prōlēs -is *f* = fīlius/fīlia | *ē* silvīs
ōraque fontānā fervida pulsat aquā.	fontānus -a -um < fōns; aquā fontānā fervidus -a -um = fervēns
Anxia, Procri, latēs. Solitās iacet ille per herbās	anxius -a -um = sollicitus | Proc-ri
et "Zephyrī mollēs auraque" dīxit, "ades!"	
Ut patuit miserae iūcundus nōminis error,	patuit : patefactus est nōminis error : quod nōmine 'aurae' dēcepta erat

et mēns rediit et vērus color in *ōs*	et mēns et rediit vērus in ōra color;
oppositās frondēs	surgit et oppositās agitātō corpore frondēs
uxor in amplexūs virī itūra	mōvit in amplexūs uxor itūra virī.
sē feram vīdisse ratus (= arbitrātus) iuvenālis -e < iuvenis; *adv* ut iuvenis	Ille feram vīdisse ratus iuvenāliter arcūs
fuēr*unt*	corripit: in dextrā tēla fuēre manū.
sup-primere -pressisse -pressum < sub + premere	Quid facis, īnfēlīx? nōn est fera – supprime tēla!
fīgere = percutere, trāns-fīgere	Mē miserum! Iaculō fīxa puella tuō est! –
con-clāmat *Procris* pectus amīcum (: anīcae)	"Ei mihi!" conclāmat, "Fīxistī pectus amīcun!
hic locus : pectus meum	Hic locus ā Cephalō vulnera semper habet.
ante diem (quō moriendum erat)	Ante diem morior, sed nūllā paelice laesā:
hoc mihi positae (: sepultae) tē, terra (*voc*). levem faciet	hoc faciet positae tē mihi, terra, levem.
spīritus -us *m* (< spīrāre) = anima iam spīritus *meus* exit in 'aurās' nōmine suspectās	Nōmine suspectās iam spīritus exit in aurās.
lābor (*ad Inferōs*) lūmina : oculōs; oculōs condere = mortuō oculōs claudere	Lābor, iō! Cārā lūmina conde manū!"
ille *in* sinū maestō dominae mori*ēns* corp*us* sustinet	Ille sinū dominae morientia corpora maestō
vuln*us* saev*um*	sustinet et lacrimīs vulnera saeva lavat.
spīritus exit et, paulātim lāpsus *ex* incautō pectore, ōre miserī virī excipitur	Exit et incautō paulātim pectore lāpsus
	excipitur miserī spīritus ōre virī.

[*In convīviīs*]

nūdīs rēbus : sine ōrnāmentīs mihi eundun est : īre dēbeō	Sed repetāmus opus. Mihi nūdīs rēbus eundum est,
ut fessa carīna (: nāvis) port*um* su*um* tangat (: attingat)	ut tangat portūs fessa carīna suōs.

Sollicitē exspectās dum tē in convīvia dūcam
et quaeris monitūs hāc quoque parte meōs.
Sēra venī, positāque decēns incēde lucernā!
Grāta morā veniēs, māxima lēna mora est.
Etsī turpis eris, fōrmōsa vidēbere pōtīs
et latebrās vitiīs nox dabit ipsa tuīs.
Carpe cibōs digitīs – est quiddam gestus edendī –
ōra nec immundā tōta perungue manū!
nēve domī praesūme dapēs, sed dēsine citrā
quam capis: ēs paulō quam potes ēsse minus!
Prīamidēs Helenēn avidē sī spectet edentem,
ōderit et dīcat: "Stulta rapīna mea est!"
Aptius est deceatque magis pōtāre puellās,
cum Veneris puerō nōn male, Bacche, facis.
Hoc quoque: quā patiēns caput est, animusque pedēsque
cōnstant, nec quae sunt singula bīna vidē!
Turpe iacēns mulier multō madefacta Lyaeō,
digna est concubitūs quōslibet illa patī!
Nec somnīs positā tūtum succumbere mēnsā,
per somnōs fierī multa pudenda solent.

monitus -ūs *m* < monēre

morā : propter moram
lēna .ae *f* = fēmina quae virīs puellās amandās vēndit

vidēber*is*
pōtus -a -um = quī pōtāvit, ēbrius

nox ipsa vitiīs tuīs latebrās dabit (: vitia tua cēlābit)

gestus -ūs *m* (< gerere) = modus sē gerendī

per-unguere | ōr*a* tōt*a* : ō*s* tōt*um*

prae-sūmere = ante sūmere
dēsine citrā quam capis : antequam ēdistī quod capere potes

Prīamidēs -is *m*, fīlius Priamī: Paris
avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus
sī Helenēn avidē edentem spect*āvisset*, *eam* ōd*isset* et dīx*isset*; …

Veneris puer : Amor

hoc quoque *dīcam:* quā (= ubi) caput *vīnī* patiēns est

cōnstāre = cōnstāns esse

made-facere = madidum (: ēbrium) facere

nec tūtum *est* somnīs succumbere mēnsā psitā (: in convīviō)

[In cubiculō]

ultreriōra : quae ultrā (: in cubiculō) fīunt; ulteriōra *mē* pudet docēre

"quod *tē* pudet praecipuē nostrum (: meum) opus est"

Ulteriōra pudet docuisse; sed alma Diōnē
  "Praecipuē nostrum est quod pudet" inquit "opus."

quaeque *fēmina* sib*i* nōta sit (: sē nōverit)
mnodōs ā corpore : figūrās corporis

Nōta sibī sit quaeque; modōs ā corpore certōs
  sūmite: nōn omnēs ūna figūra decet.

prae-signis -e = īnsignis, ēgregius
re-supīnus -a -um = in tergō (iacēns)

spectentur *ā* tergō *eae* qui*bus* sua terga placent

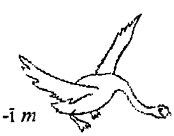
Quae faciē praesignis erit, resupīna iacētō.
  spectentur tergō quīs sua terga placent.

....

Nec lūcem in thalamōs tōtīs admitte fenestrīs,
  aptius in vestrō corpore multa latent.

[Fīnis lūsūs]

cycnus -ī *m*



poēta (et Venus) vehitur currū cycnīs tractō

tempus *est* dēscendere cycnīs quī iug*um* nostr*um* (: currum meum) collō suō dūxērunt

Lūsus habet fīnem. Cycnīs dēscendere tempus
  dūxērunt collō quī iuga nostra suō.

quondam: II.744

Ut quondam iuvenēs, ita nunc, mea turba, puellae
  īnscrībant spoliīs: "Nāsŏ magister erat."

FINIS

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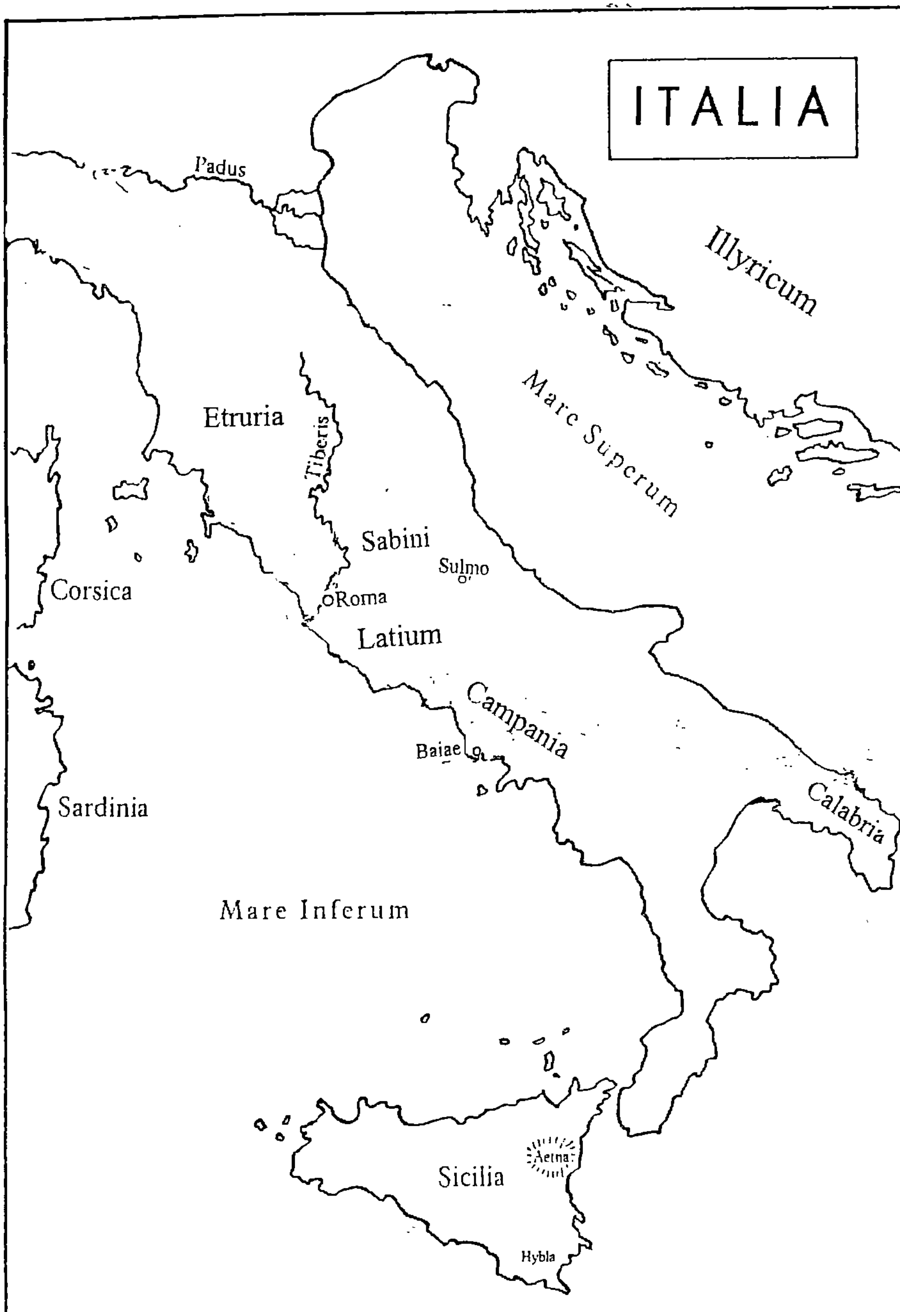
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